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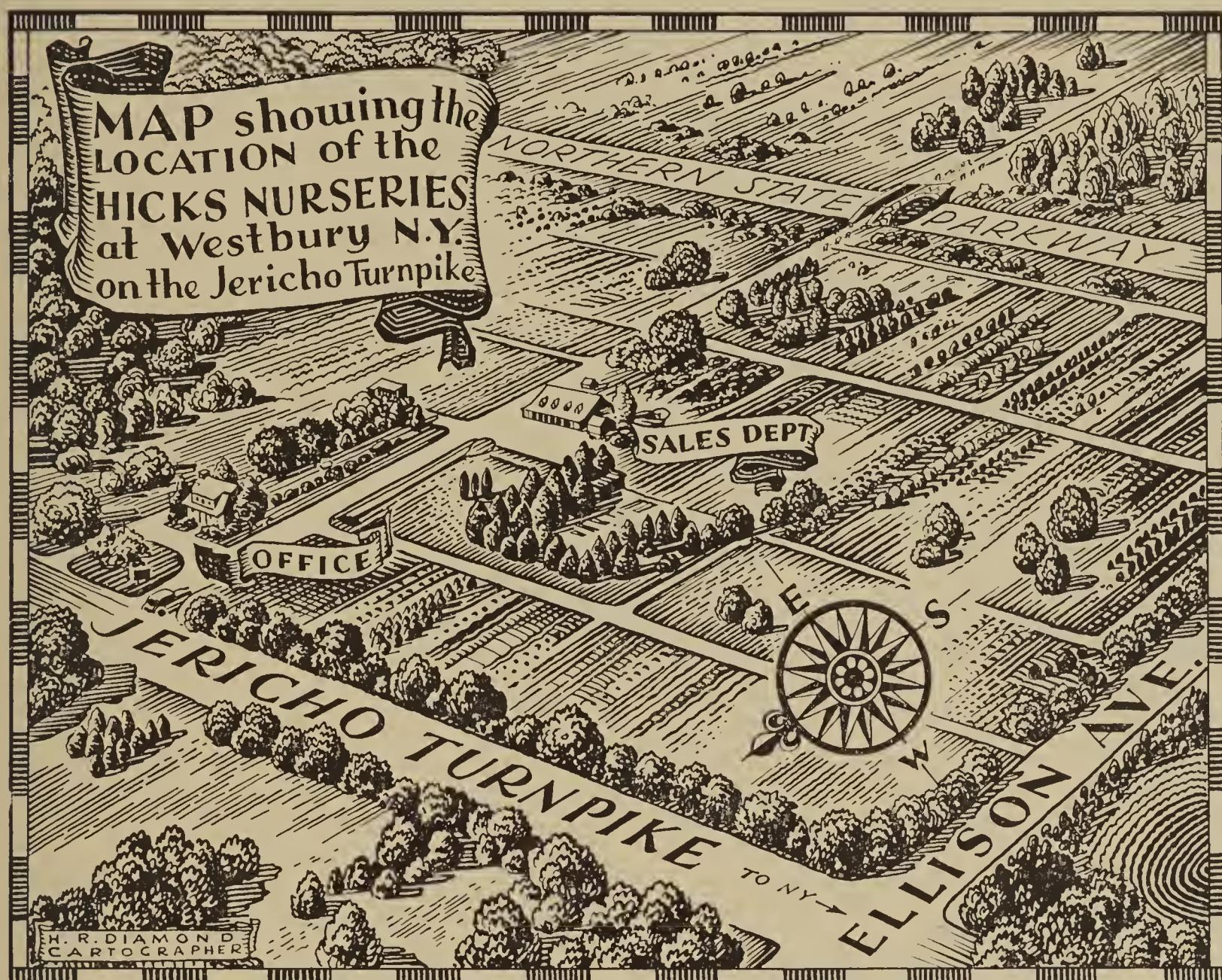
HOME LANDSCAPES



1938

HICKS NURSERIES, Inc.
JERICHO TURNPIKE, WESTBURY, L.I., N.Y.

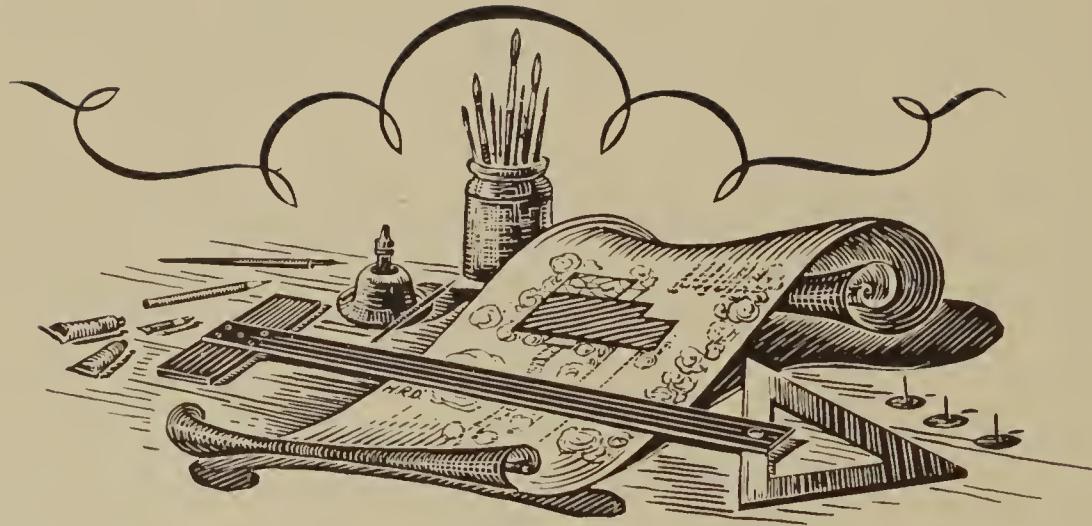
HOME LANDSCAPES



HIIS booklet is sent to you with the earnest hope that it will be helpful in solving your landscape and garden problems. We wish to emphasize the fact that HICKS NURSERIES is ready and willing to be of any assistance whatsoever in helping you attain the pride and satisfaction that go hand in hand with a well planned and developed home landscape. Please feel free to call on us at any time.

If you do not know just where we are located, the map above will lead you to our door which is always open. Do not hesitate to visit our Nurseries whenever you wish. There are no obligations to buy and you will not be embarrassed by "high pressure" salesmen.

HICKS NURSERIES, Inc.
JERICHO TURNPIKE, WESTBURY, L.I., N.Y.



LANDSCAPE PLANNING

DF you wish to have a beautifully planted home; one that you will be proud to share and enjoy with your friends, by all means start out with a definite planting plan on paper even if you cannot complete the entire job at one time. By proceeding in this manner, each unit of the planting such as the garden, lawns and the service portion will have its proper relationship with each other. There will be unity and coherence; the requisites of good design in all forms of art.

Perhaps you do not have the time or inclination to do your own planning and designing. If so, we shall be very happy indeed to have one of our experienced men call and talk over your planting with you and submit a suitable plan. There is absolutely no obligation on your part. Our representatives have had many years practice in this work and not only are able to draw up an attractive and workable plan, but also are well acquainted with all the various types of plant material and the locations and soils which they prefer. Because of this knowledge, they may be able to save you considerable expense and disappointment.

We most earnestly recommend that you engage the services of a Landscape Architect if your problem is an especially difficult one or if your grounds are at all extensive. In these cases, a trained architect can make your money go the furthest and you will be sure of having a landscape treated with the greatest skill and best of taste. Many of the illustrations in this booklet are of gardens designed by Landscape Architects and attest to their ability. But, no matter who does the planning, decide on a satisfactory design and carry it out! If you wish to be your own designer, there are many good books on the subject which we shall be glad to tell you about.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Shade Trees

QUE or two shade trees, especially if they are of fair size, can do more to transform a raw, new house into a home-like, livable dwelling than any other item on the planting list. In fact, if properly located, trees may be planted before the cellar is started, and will be well established by the time the carpenters leave.

We all admire the beauty and comfort of an old house with its over-hanging canopy of foliage, but seldom do we give the trees enough credit for the delightful picture presented. Even some of those ancient gems of architecture must have reared up quite stark and box-like before the trees had time to develop height and spread. Grandfather, no doubt, went to the woods and dug up the largest tree he could handle (which probably wasn't very large) and had to look forward to the distant future for the cool shade he coveted. Today, you can visit your nurseryman and select a tree of almost any variety and of as large a size as the pocketbook will permit, and have more or less shade immediately. This is at least one improvement over "the good old days."

Shade is necessary for the health and happiness of the home owner and his family, whether large or small, and is one item which increases in value and usefulness every year. By all means, set out your shade

trees as soon after your house is started as possible, or even before. This is especially important if you cannot afford to plant mature trees.

LANDSCAPE

BEECH, AMERICAN—Splendid, round-topped, low branched tree for a lawn specimen. Silvery-grey smooth bark. Lovely in summer and winter alike.

BEECH, EUROPEAN—Quite similar to the American Beech. Has darker leaves and bark. Many of the leaves remain on all winter. Ideal for lawns. Also may be used for hedges.

BEECH, PURPLE—A variety of the European Beech with leaves coming out wine red-purple in the spring, fading to copper-green in summer—a striking ornamental tree.

ELM, AMERICAN—The tall spreading Elms are the pride and joy of many villages and estates. They have the ideal shape for overhanging the house or shading the highway.

HONEYLOCUST—A tall tree with somewhat the habit of growth of the Elm. Casts a very light shade. Grows on poor soil.

HORNBEAM, EUROPEAN—A narrow, upright tree with dense foliage. Splendid for hedge or screen planting.

LINDEN, LITTLE-LEAF EUROPEAN—Compact, ovate top—Small, dark green leaves that remain on tree even during dry weather; an advantage over other Lindens.

LINDEN, SILVER-LEAF—Broader than the Small-leaf Linden with deep green leaves, silvery below. All of the Lindens are symmetrical trees in growth.

MAIDENHAIR TREE—An odd tree, with fan-shaped leaves similar to those of a Maidenhair Fern, hence its name. Grows well under city conditions.

MAPLE, NORWAY—The Maple most commonly used for shade and street plantings. Dense foliage which turns clear yellow in fall. One of the first to leaf out in spring.

MAPLE, RED (SWAMP)—A large spreading tree with light green leaves which turn vivid shades of yellow and red in the fall. Prefers a fairly good soil. Its red flowers tell us spring is here.

MAPLE, SUGAR—This maple needs a deep, fairly rich soil for best growth. It repays any extra feeding and care it may receive with the most glorious fall color of any tree: a flaming mass of orange and scarlet.

OAK, BLACK—A native tree with very glossy handsome leaves. Grows in poor soils.

OAK, CHESTNUT—A splendid, clean cut tree for sandy, gravelly soils. Foliage large and dark lustrous green.

OAK, PIN—Probably the most commonly planted of the Oak trees. This variety is very well suited for lawn or street planting. Neat leaves turning shades of yellow and red in fall.

OAK, RED—Very desirable for shade. Grows rapidly for a long lived tree. Foliage dark green turning orange or rich red in fall.

OAK, SCARLET—The most handsome of the Oaks especially in fall. Grows well in all kinds of soil and is a mass of scarlet foliage in the autumn. Many leaves remain on tree all winter.

PLANE TREE, ORIENTAL—Most valuable for city planting. Withstands smoke and soot conditions very well. Not as desirable for shade in the country as many other trees.

SWEET GUM—Probably the closest rival of the Sugar Maple for autumn color. The star-shaped leaves turn purple, yellow, orange and shades of red. Likes rich deep soil.

TULIP TREE—A very tall straight trunked tree for good soils. Flowers are quite ornamental resembling tulips in shape. Fall color clear yellow.

TUPELO—An irregular, picturesque tree for damp soils. Starts turning color in the early fall before other trees. Very interesting in winter.

WILLOW, BABYLON WEEPING—This ornamental tree is known by everyone. It is especially effective if planted near water but will grow in any fairly good soil. Leaves remain green about the longest of any shade tree.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Noel Chamberlin, L.A.

Foundation Plantings

AFTER a house has just been completed, perhaps the most important planting to be considered, except for the shade trees, is that surrounding the house itself and commonly called "the foundation planting." This grouping of plants if properly designed softens the harsh, vertical lines and sharp angles of the new house and helps to better fit it into its surrounding lawn and garden. This planting should not, as so often seen, be just a mass of foliage behind which the house appears to hide. It should be so designed as to reveal the true beauty of the building and assist in making it more home-like and livable. On smaller places, the foundation planting provides an excellent place to grow attractive flowering plants for which there is no other room available.

The design of the foundation planting and the kind of plants to be used are dictated more or less by the architecture of the house itself and the exposure of the side which is to be planted. For instance, a simple Cape Cod cottage feels more at home with an unpretentious grouping of shrubs and a few dwarf evergreens. On the other hand, a large stone or brick mansion may either be treated with a few, but well chosen, rich-foliage evergreens or a planting of slow growing evergreens tied together with masses of evergreen shrubs. This latter type is especially desirable for houses facing north or west.

Many of our modern houses are built very low and snugly to the ground. In these cases, it is not necessary to plant solidly along the entire front of the house. In fact, very often a simple grouping of the proper kinds of plants at the house corners and by the entrance with grass growing up to the foundation elsewhere, will prove sufficient and in the best of taste.

Vines trained on the house-walls or trellises help considerably in tying the house to its surrounding landscape. Quaint old buildings smothered with Ivy or festooned with Roses or Wisteria seem to be a part of the very earth itself. This also should be the effect obtained by the well designed foundation planting.

Almost any plant may be used for planting near the house if it is slow growing or if it takes kindly to shearing. We have listed below a number of plants very well adapted for foundation planting. Many of them have attractive flowers as well as rich, evergreen foliage.



Evergreens

TALL

CEDAR, RED—The tall, narrow evergreen of the countryside. Best used on the sunny sides of the house. Rather subject to the red spider.

CRYPTOMERIA, LOBB—A very tall narrow evergreen with foliage turning bronze purple in winter. To be used at corners or in front of chimneys.

CYPRESS, SHELL-PLUME—This is the best of the Retinosporas for planting near the house. It is rich and dark in color and grows quite slowly.

FIRETHORN—Rather tall spreading evergreen plant with brilliant orange-red berries. Should not be planted where morning sun in winter strikes it.

HEMLOCK, CANADA and CAROLINA—Very graceful, bushy evergreens which may be used at corners or in front of large bare wall spaces if not too exposed to wind. Shear lightly to keep compact and in scale.

HOLLY, AMERICAN—A splendid plant for the foundation planting because of its dark foliage and handsome berries. Needs room to develop. Likes the north or west side of the house best.

HOLLY, JAPANESE—A smaller Holly with leaves more like the Boxwood and having black berries. One of the most valuable plants for near the house.

YEW, HICKS—A narrow upright evergreen with rich dark foliage. Ideal for narrow places. Requires slight shearing each season. A most valuable plant. Has red berries in late summer.

YEW, JAPANESE—A taller wider plant than the Hicks Yew. Eventually grows quite large and should be located accordingly. Also needs shearing.

MEDIUM

ABELIA, GLOSSY—One of those plants which add zest and interest to your planting. Almost entirely evergreen with fragrant, pink flowers produced nearly all summer.

ANDROMEDA, JAPANESE—An extremely desirable plant. It has shiny green foliage which is coppery when new and very graceful white flowers in early spring.

AZALEAS—There are several kinds of evergreen Azaleas splendid for the foundation planting. The white flowered Azalea Indica Alba is especially good. The brilliant Hino-degiri is very gay with bright red flowers.

HOLLY, BOXLEAF JAPAN—A more compact slower growing Japanese Holly. Makes a fine thing to plant in front of the taller growing kinds.

INKBERRY—This is a low dense evergreen member of the Holly family. It is splendid for grouping in the foundation planting.

JUNIPER, FITZER'S — A spreading evergreen with gray-blue foliage. Best suited to the sunny side of the house.

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN—We might almost call this the ideal foundation plant. It is slow growing, lovely in flower and foliage and grows well under almost any condition. Should be massed.

RHODODENDRONS—These gorgeous evergreen plants lend color to any planting. They grow quite large and prefer a northern or western exposure.

YEW, JAPANESE (Flat & Dwarf Forms)—These two Yews are very desirable for foundation plantings, especially the Dwarf. The Flat formed Yew requires plenty of shearing to keep it in bounds. The Dwarf practically none.

YEW, SPREADING ENGLISH—A low spreading evergreen which is fine for planting in front of the taller growing kinds.

LOW

ANDROMEDA, MOUNTAIN—A low compact evergreen shrub with white flowers in the early spring.

DAPHNE, ROSE—By all means try this elegant little plant in your foundation planting. It has charming blue-green foliage and deliciously sweet pink flowers. As it grows only a few inches high it should be placed in front.

JUNIPER, SARGENT — These are creeping trailing evergreens which lie flat on the ground. They do best in sun.

LEUCOTHOE, DROOPING — A very graceful evergreen shrub especially handsome in winter when the leaves turn purple. It has white flowers.

PACHYSANDRA, JAPANESE — Use this little plant to really put the finishing touches on your planting. It does the same to the planting as shutters do to the house.

PERIWINKLE—This attractive little evergreen vine with blue flowers can also be used to edge the foundation planting, but is most valuable for covering small areas in the shade where other plants would grow too large.



Deciduous

TALL

BIRCH, GREY—This Birch, with clusters of white stems, is very effective used near medium or large, red-brick or stone buildings.

DOGWOOD, FLOWERING & JAPANESE—Use these at house corners or in front of bare wall spaces or hanging over the front entrance. Both the white and red Flowering Dogwoods are fine. White, with red brick or dark stone houses; red, with white-painted or grey stone houses.

ENKIANTHUS, RED VEINED — A tall, rather narrow shrub with lovely drooping flower clusters and brilliant fall coloring. Fits into many difficult locations.

FLOWERING CRABS & CHERRIES—These lovely trees are very good near the house, especially the more upright growing varieties.

HAWTHORN—Can be used like the Dogwoods. The Washington and Paul's Scarlet Thorns are especially good. They have lovely flowers and red berries.

MEDIUM

AZALEAS—There are a number of the deciduous Azaleas having lovely flowers which are splendid for massing in the foundation planting. These should be used in groups for best effect.

COTONEASTERS — This is another valuable group of shrubs for planting near the house. The less rampant growers with bright red berries should be chosen. They are very graceful and do well.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Many of the more common Flowering Shrubs may be used around the house if their height and spread is taken into consideration. Among the best for this purpose are the Viburnums, Blueberries, Chokeberries, Spireas, Forsythias and Winterberries.

LOW

COTONEASTER, ROCK—A trailing sort of Cotoneaster with foliage remaining until late fall and many bright red berries. It makes a splendid plant for the front of the planting.



GARDEN DEPARTMENT

GE always have an extensive assortment of trees, evergreens and shrubs assembled in the Garden Department for the convenience of our customers. This service saves them a great deal of time and trouble. Our stock is distributed over such a large area that to see it all for the purpose of comparison and selection, is rather difficult and tiring. Moreover, the plants in the Garden Department have been specially dug and prepared so that you may have them loaded in your car and can enjoy the fun of planting them yourself. Each morning, men carefully select fresh stock and place it in the beds of damp peat moss.

We keep the Garden Department especially well stocked with plants in bloom as suggestions for visitors whose gardens may happen to be uninteresting at the moment. Frequent trips to the Garden Department will prove of considerable value especially to persons developing a new place. With such an extensive collection of plants available for study, there is no reason why everyone's garden should not be full of color and interest the year through.

The men at the Garden Department will be very glad to talk over your planting problems with you and suggest kinds of plants for different locations and purposes. If they do not think a certain plant is best for your needs, they will tell you so, and recommend a substitute. Also, they will be able to advise you what treatment different plants require in the planting and after-care.

We are anxious to have you feel that you are always welcome at the Garden Department. Come in at every opportunity to study or just browse around.



Evergreens

EVERGREENS are most valuable in this section of the country for their winter color. Without the plume-like foliage of the Pine and the pointed crowns of Spruce and Fir the winter landscape would lose a great deal of its characteristic beauty and charm. After each snowfall the evergreens laden with tufts and bunches of snow transform even the humblest garden to a winter wonderland. The birds gather in among the protecting boughs of Hemlock and Cedar in cold weather and lend an animated touch to the garden.

Evergreens are also of prime importance for screening purposes and wind breaks. A row of Pines or informal groups of Hemlocks provide an ideal background for the Azalea and Rhododendron border or the flower garden. Evergreens massed to the northwest of an exposed house will tone down the prevailing cold winter gales and help reduce the fuel bills.

There are evergreens suitable for every type of location. Some grow slowly and remain quite small and compact. Others grow rapidly and need plenty of elbow room to properly display their beauty. If you need a screen planting or wish to liven up your home landscape during the winter months you will profit from a trip through the Nursery. There you will find evergreens for every purpose.

In planting the evergreen screen or windbreak, it is usually advisable not to use too many varieties. A collection of various evergreens

is all right for an arboretum or a large estate, but tends to appear spotty and rather showy in the smaller home landscape. For instance, in the evergreen windbreak, stick to mostly Pines with a few Firs or Spruces to relieve the monotony or plant some Hemlocks on the protected side.



ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN—A narrow pyramidal tree which grows best in good deep soil. May be used for screen planting where room is limited or for a hedge.

ARBORVITAE, COMPACT—A low ball shaped form of the above. Useful for formal effects.

ARBORVITAE, DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL—A more narrow and compact pyramid than the American Arborvitae. Better color in winter.

ARBORVITAE, GEORGE PEABODY—An Arborvitae with bright golden yellow foliage, especially showy in spring.

ARBORVITAE, ROSENTHAL—A slow growing column form of Arborvitae. Deep green foliage.

ARBORVITAE, STANDISH—Looser more open habit than the American Arborvitae. Very attractive.

ARBORVITAE, WESTERN—Probably the finest of the Arborvitaes. Fast grower and very good foliage the year through.

CEDAR, RED—The tall, dark, narrow cedars of our roadsides and fields. Of very useful shape but somewhat subject to red spider. Frequent spraying with water in hot weather helps control this.

CEDAR, RED (Blue Form)—A lovely blue foliage variety of the Red Cedar. Possibly less affected by the spider.

CRYPTOMERIA, LOBB—Tall, narrow Japanese evergreen with very distinct foliage. Turns bronze purple in winter.

CYPRESS, GOLDEN THREAD (Retinospora)—A bushy Cypress with thread-like weeping foliage of golden yellow.

CYPRESS, GOLDEN SAWARA—A taller growing evergreen with golden plume-like foliage.

CYPRESS, FOOTBALL—Much more dwarf and compact than the above varieties. May be used in the foundation planting.

CYPRESS, HINOKI—A graceful, rich green Cypress with feathery foliage. Grows tall.

CYPRESS, LIGHT GOLDEN HINOKI—A form of the above with golden foliage.

CYPRESS, MOSS—Compact evergreen with foliage like a puff of blue smoke. Very "Japanesque" when old.

CYPRESS, PLUME—Broad, dense Cypress with light green plume-like foliage.

CYPRESS, SAWARA—Quite similar to above but more open and graceful.

CYPRESS, SHELL-PLUME—A compact, very slow growing Cypress of rich color. Keeps dark green all winter.

CYPRESS, THREAD—Thread-like foliage which is gracefully pendulous.

FIR, DOUGLAS—Although this is not a true Fir we place it at the head of the list. Few evergreens are more valuable than this stately blue-green foliaged tree.

FIR, GREEK—Rich, dark green Fir with stiff, pointed needles. Splendid as a lawn specimen or with other evergreens in a group.

FIR, NORDMANN—One of the darkest of evergreens. A very desirable tree.

FIR, VEITCH—A narrow pointed Fir with striking foliage effect; dark green above and silver below.

FIR, WHITE—A fine blue green Fir. Native of the Rocky Mountains and the best grower of them all.

HEMLOCK, CANADA—A very useful evergreen of fine color and graceful habit. Splendid as a specimen, in groups, near the house, or trimmed in a hedge.

HEMLOCK, CAROLINA—The above holds true for this Hemlock too. If anything, it is more graceful than the Canada—take your choice.

HEMLOCK, COMPACT (*Atrovirens*)—This is a very slow growing, tight foliated variety of the Canada Hemlock. Unusual and desirable.

HEMLOCK, JAPANESE—Resembles the Carolina variety but rather more open in growth.

HEMLOCK, SARGENT WEEPING—A very interesting Hemlock with a spreading habit of growth. Branches pendulous at the ends.

JUNIPER, COLUMN CHINESE—Narrow, upright Juniper with needle-like blue-green foliage.

JUNIPER, GOLDEN COMMON—A spreading nest shaped plant with gold and green sharp leaves.

JUNIPER, IRISH—A very narrow blue-green Juniper. Useful for formal effects.

JUNIPER, KOSTER—A low spreading evergreen with a pleasing blue-green color. Good for sunny side of house.

JUNIPER, MEYER—One of the most colorful of evergreens especially in winter when the foliage turns blue, red and purple.

JUNIPER, PFITZER—Quite similar but possibly a bit larger in growth. Used considerably for foundation plantings in the sun.

See "Rock Gardens" for Trailing types of Juniper.

JUNIPER, SPINY GREEK—A formal, slow growing evergreen with blue foliage.

PINE, AUSTRIAN—The toughest Evergreen for exposed locations. Can stand wind and seaside conditions. Long dark green needles.

PINE, JAPANESE BLACK—This Pine resembles the Austrian but is much more open and picturesque in growth. Does well near the seashore.

PINE, JAPANESE UMBRELLA—A slow growing variety with flat, umbrella shaped mass of foliage. Very odd.

PINE, JAPANESE WHITE—This Pine lives up to its name. It is very picturesque and resembles a pine in an old Japanese print when mature.

PINE, KOREAN—Another Pine with plenty of character. It has longer needles than the Japanese White Pine.

PINE, MUGHO—One of the few dwarfs among the Pines. Makes a pin cushion of bright green foliage.

PINE, PYRAMIDAL WHITE—Another very valuable tree for screening where there isn't a lot of room.

PINE, RED—Has long dark green needles like the Austrian Pine. Cannot stand sandy soils and strong winds as well as that variety.

PINE, SWISS STONE—A very narrow, slow-growing Pine; useful for formal effects.

PINE, WHITE—The best all around Pine except for seaside planting. It grows rapidly, lives long and is beautiful throughout its life. A single specimen or a group will grace your landscape with beauty and dignity for many, many years.

SPRUCE, BLUE COLORADO—Well known to all tree lovers. This evergreen stands wind and seashore conditions quite well if given some good soil.

SPRUCE, KOSTER BLUE—That bright blue spruce which almost everyone seems to want. Fine as a lawn specimen.

SPRUCE, ORIENTAL—Rather like the Norway Spruce but more graceful. This is a very desirable Spruce for our part of the country.

SPRUCE, SERBIAN—Another splendid Spruce. This variety has rather a narrow crown with somewhat pendulous branches. Needles are silvery beneath.

YEW, DWARF JAPANESE—A compact slow growing Yew of a very rich green. A splendid substitute for Boxwood and very hardy. Fine for the foundation planting or low hedges.

YEW, HICKS—Narrow, upright form which has many uses. Very valuable for planting near the house and for narrow hedges. Very dark green foliage.

YEW, JAPANESE (Spreading Form)—A large spreading evergreen which must be sheared once in a while to keep it in best condition. Good for hedges, specimens or large foundation plantings.

YEW, JAPANESE (Upright Form)—This is the seedling form of the above and has a more bushy upright habit of growth. This is also very useful for hedges and specimens.

YEW, SPREADING ENGLISH—A very low spreading type of value for foundation plantings and ground cover.



Outdoor Living Rooms

ASPLENDID feature of this age is the increasing enjoyment of outdoor living and activities. More and more people are spending their leisure time in the garden or engaging in outdoor past times. Even the meals during the warmer months are enjoyed on the terrace or porch overlooking the garden.

This pleasant mode of life has been greatly enhanced through the development of enclosed lawns or gardens adjacent to the house fittingly termed "outdoor living rooms." Not only do these enclosed areas provide privacy and protection from over-zealous breezes and persons but make desirable backgrounds for flowers and lawn. The day is past when the majority of people prefer to live in a fish-bowl garden wide open to the curious eyes of passers by.

Almost every home, no matter how limited in area are the grounds can have an outdoor living room. All that is needed is the planning and planting, and we shall be glad to help you in both cases if you wish.

The outdoor living room as its name would seem to imply may be considered an extra room of the house because of its use and intimacy, therefore it should be as closely connected with the house as possible for easy access. If it be formal, the outdoor living room should be developed on an axis of the porch, the terrace, a door or an important window. If informal or naturalistic it should also be placed where it is easily looked into and reached from the house. The outdoor living room may be either an enclosed flower garden or quiet shady lawn.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Flowering Trees

GVERY home landscape needs trees. They provide the necessary shade for summer and also add immeasurably to the beauty of the house and grounds. However, there is not always room for more than several large shade trees on a plot because of the restricted lawn area or because of the need of more sunlight for the flower garden. Flowering Trees, such as the Dogwood, Magnolias, Flowering Crabs and Cherries grow tall and wide enough to cast some shade, but do not grow too large so as to interfere with the garden either with shade or root robbery. They also provide an abundance of bloom themselves at various times in the spring and summer and many varieties give twice the moneys worth with their brilliant foliage and handsome berries in autumn.

There are many uses for Flowering Trees. For instance, they are equally at home in the shrub border or standing as specimens or in groups on the lawn. They may be used near the house to shade the terrace or cover a large bare wall space or the sharp angle of chimney or house corner. In the flower garden they may be planted to overhang a seat or pool, or provide a feature at the end of a vista.

A lawn and garden well planted with Flowering Trees can be a fairyland in spring. A little grove of Dogwood and Birch trees sheltering a massed planting of Daffodils, is an inspiring sight and one that is possible

on even the smallest of country places. A garden walk, bordered on either side with Flowering Cherries or Crab-apples will present a never to be forgotten picture when in bloom.

DECOR

BIRCH, GRAY—The native Birch, usually having three or more white stems. A very useful tree for light, airy effects.

DOGWOOD, FLOWERING (White and Red)—If we were restricted to just one flowering tree, it would be the Flowering Dogwood. Lovely at all seasons, grows well in practically all locations and very free from diseases. A group of the White and Red Flowering Dogwoods is irresistible.

DOGWOOD, JAPANESE KOUSA—This Dogwood resembles our Flowering Dogwood but blooms several weeks later. Flowers white followed by large red fruits.

CHERRY, JAPANESE DOUBLE FLOWERING—These trees in bloom make Japan the mecca for artists and garden lovers. They are equally valuable for your own garden. We have the following named varieties.:

HIZOKURA—Red to old rose. Crimson buds.

KWANZAN—Delicate pink.

NADEN—Later blooming pink.

CHERRY, JAPANESE SINGLE FLOWERING—All we said above holds for the single flowering Cherries also. They bloom a bit earlier and have an ethereal beauty:

BENI-HIGAN—Blush-pink.

YEDOENSIS—Pink fading to white.

YOSHINO—White—buds red.

CHERRY, WEEPING BUSH—Each spring when this tree is in bloom, many persons stop in and ask for it. There is a graceful beauty to the pendulous branches covered with small, pink blossoms.

CRAB-APPLE, FLOWERING—A lovely and very useful group of flowering trees. Blossoms vary from purest white to deep crimson, and they all have small, colorful apples in the fall. Here is a list of the best varieties:

ARNOLD CRAB—Semi-double pink.

BEAUTYFRUIT CRAB—White.

CARMINE CRAB—Brilliant carmine.

CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB—Rose red to pink.

CUTLEAF CRAB—Pink and white.

ELEY CRAB—Wine-red.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB—Pink buds, opening white.

PARKMAN CRAB—Semi-double. Deep pink.

RED-VEIN CRAB—Red.

RIVERS CHINESE CRAB—Bright rose-red.

SARGENT CRAB—White. Low spreading growth.

SCHEIDECKER CRAB—Double pink.

SIBERIAN CRAB—Small white.

TEA CRAB—Pale pink to white.

GOLDEN RAIN TREE—One of the tallest growing of the flowering trees. Character and foliage somewhat resembling the Locust Tree. Pendent clusters of golden blossoms in July.

GORDONIA (Franklinia)—The rarest of flowering trees. Especially valuable for its white flowers with golden center in late summer.

HAWTHORN, PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET—The only Hawthorn with red flowers. Makes a very attractive bushy tree for the lawn or shrub border.

HAWTHORN, WASHINGTON—The best variety for fruit. Red berries in clusters hang on all winter unless eaten by the birds.

HAWTHORN (*Mixed Varieties*)—These are bushy trees with many white flowers, followed by showy fruits in various shades of red. Trees differ in growth and character.

MAGNOLIA, BIGLEAF—A very rare, interesting tree with enormous leaves and flowers. See the old tree in the nursery.

MAGNOLIA, KOBUS—Large pure white flowers appearing before the leaves. An upright bushy tree.

MAGNOLIA, LENNE—Deep red cups in early May—sometimes reblooming late in the summer.

MAGNOLIA, SAUCER—The best known and perhaps most beautiful of the Magnolias. White, flushed pink. Flowers in May.

MAGNOLIA, STAR—The earliest blooming Magnolia. White star shaped flowers arrive in late March or early April. The smallest, most bushy variety.

MAGNOLIA, SWEETBAY—A semi-evergreen American variety with fragrant small white blossoms in late May and June.

MAPLE, JAPANESE—We include these in with the flowering trees only because of their size. Small spreading trees or large shrubs with attractive various shaped leaves.

MAPLE, BLOODLEAF JAPANESE—The popular bushy tree with red leaves in spring sometimes holding color all summer.

MAPLE, THREAD LEAF JAPANESE—A much more dwarf Maple with extremely delicate feathery foliage. May be used with telling effect near the rock garden or on the lawn.

PAGODA TREE, JAPANESE—A round headed tree eventually growing to very large size. Cream-white flowers in mid-summer.

MOUNTAIN ASH, AMERICAN—Loved for their showy clusters of orange fruits in fall and cream white blossoms. Requires a good, deep loam for best development.

REDBUD, AMERICAN—Blooms just before or with the Flowering Dogwoods. Little magenta-pink flowers tightly clasp the bare twigs. Charming tree, but keep it away from red and yellow flowers.

REDBUD, CHINESE—A more compact tree than the above, with slightly pinker flowers.

SILVER BELL—A spreading tree with hanging bells of white sometimes pale pink in early spring. Interesting fruits remain on all winter.

SORREL TREE—Especially desirable for the flaming red leaves in fall. Also has graceful panicles of white flowers in July.

STYRAX, JAPANESE—A shrubby tree with little white bells along the twigs in mid-May. Flowers like wax.

WHITE FRINGE—Another bush like tree. This one has fringe like white flowers in June. Large clean cut foliage.



For New Gardeners

 If you do not already belong to your local Garden Club, we strongly urge you to join and become an active member. Also, attend all the lectures on horticultural subjects you can. The knowledge and inspiration you gain from these associations will be reflected to a large extent in your own garden.

If you have a favorite flower or plant, we suggest that you make a special effort to become an expert grower and collector of that favorite, no matter what type of plant it is. Try raising new and improved kinds from seed through hybridizing. We owe thanks to many hobby-gardeners for a great number of the finest Roses, Peonies, Gladioli and Irises. There is a decided thrill in witnessing the first unfolding of a lovely new seedling.



PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

GE hope that the following lists will give you some ideas for planting. Autumn foliage and berries are mentioned especially because they are rather apt to be overlooked when making up planting lists.



Plants with Particularly Bright Fall Foliage

TREES

Dogwoods, Flowering and Japanese.
Maple, Red (Swamp)
Maple, Sugar
Oaks, Scarlet and Red.
Pepperidge
Sorrel Tree
Sweet Gum



SHRUBS & VINES:

Barberry, Japanese
Blueberry
Creeper, Japanese
Creeper, Virginia
Enkianthus
Euonymus, Winged
Maple, Amur
Sumac, Fragrant
Viburnums

TREES & SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE BERRIES

For winter color and the birds
Barberry—Red berries.
Bayberry—Gray berries.
Blueberry—Blue berries.
Cherry, Nanking—Red berries.
Chokeberry—Red or black berries.
Christmas Berry—Red berries.
Coral Berry—Rose purple berries.
Cotoneaster—Red or black berries.
Dogwood—Red and blue berries.
Eleagnus—Red berries.
Euonymus—Red or orange berries.
Flowering Crab-apples—Yellow and red berries.
Hawthorns—Red berries.
Holly, American—Red berries.
Honeysuckle, Bush—Red berries.
Inkberry—Black berries.
Jetbead—Black berries.
Mountain Ash—Orange berries.
Snowberry—White berries.
Sweetleaf, Asiatic—Blue berries.
Viburnums—Dark blue or red berries.
Winterberry, Common—Red berries.



PLANTS FOR SHADE EVERGREENS:

Andromeda
Hemlock
Holly
Holly Grape
Inkberry
Laurel
Leucothoe
Pachysandra
Periwinkle
Rhododendron
Yew

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Chokeberry
Dogwood
Forsythia
Honeysuckle, Bush
Silver Bell
Sorrel Tree
Viburnum
Witch-hazel



Evergreen Shrubs

JN the winter after the leaves of deciduous trees and shrubs have fallen the evergreen shrubs come into their glory. A garden composed of these delightfully cheerful plants accompanied by groups of bright berried shrubs and trees can make even the dullest, bleakest day vibrant with the joy of color. If winter to you is a season to be dreaded and in which you can see little or no beauty we suggest that you build an evergreen garden; one that you can look into from your dining room or library window. With the various shades of green obtainable in the different evergreens and evergreen shrubs and splashes of red, yellow and blue from different berried shrubs and vines we believe that you will change your mind, at least somewhat, about Old Man Winter.

It is not only in winter that the evergreen shrubs are so delightful, for most of them have showy flowers in the spring and some, colorful berries in the fall. Just to name a few with fine blooms we have: Mountain Laurel, Andromeda, Abelia and Daphne. For berries there are: Holly, Firethorn and Winter Creeper. If your home landscape lacks interest or color in winter try a few evergreen shrubs or even better start an evergreen garden.

As most of the Evergreen Shrubs prefer a location protected from strong winds, we suggest that you back up the evergreen garden with

Pines and Spruces, with here and there Dogwoods or Birches scattered singly or in groups. The dark background will enhance the glossy beauty of the Evergreen Shrubs tremendously. Also, try to plant the lower growing Evergreen Shrubs in masses or groups for best effect.



ABELIA, GLOSSY—A dainty evergreen shrub with pink flowers in midsummer. May be used in the foundation planting or evergreen garden.

ANDROMEDA, JAPANESE—This plant has fine glossy light green leaves which are copper colored when they first unfold in the spring. Flowers white and very early.

ANDROMEDA, MOUNTAIN—The American variety which is more compact and slow-growing and darker green in color. Also blooms very early.

BARBERRY, WARTY—An evergreen Barberry from China with miniature holly-shaped leaves. Needs some protection but is worth it.

BARBERRY, WINTERGREEN—The hardiest kind of Evergreen Barberry. Beautiful foliage and attractive yellow flowers.

BOXWOOD, TRUE DWARF—The old fashioned dwarf Boxwood for which there is no substitute. Used as specimens or for edging and hedges.

DAPHNE, ROSE—Almost the lowest but far from the least of the evergreen shrubs. Neat blue green leaves. Rose pink fragrant flowers.

FIRETHORN—A doubly valuable plant because of its evergreen foliage and brilliant orange fruits. Needs protection from winter sun.

HEATH—There are several varieties of this dwarf evergreen plant. They have red or white flowers and like a sandy soil mixed with peat.

HEATHER—Heath and Heather are very similar except for slight differences in foliage and flowers. Both need sun and acid soil. Use sand.

HOLLY, AMERICAN—Holly is a symbol of Christmas, but lovely throughout the year. Fine for winter gardens and scattered through the woods.

HOLLY, BOXLEAF JAPANESE—A low compact form of Japanese Holly, very useful for low hedges or for planting in front of taller varieties.

HOLLY, JAPANESE—This Holly more nearly resembles Boxwood in leaf and habit. It has black berries. There is also a smaller leaved variety which is more compact. They are both splendid plants.

HOLLYGRAPE, OREGON—An unusual evergreen plant, the leaves turning bronze and purple in winter. Yellow flowers.

INKBERRY—A bushy plant of the Holly family. Dark, glossy green leaves.

LEUCOTHOE, DROOPING—For graceful habit and winter color this evergreen shrub cannot be beat. By all means include it in your evergreen garden.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL—We cannot praise this native American plant too highly. It is beautiful throughout the year and grows well almost everywhere. Needs acid soil.

PACHISTIMA, CANBY—A dainty little plant for ground cover or edging taller plantings.

PACHYSANDRA, JAPANESE—Invaluable for ground covering or as an edging plant. Spreads quickly.

PERIWINKLE, COMMON (Myrtle)—The charming little evergreen vine or ground cover with blue flowers. Loved in grandmother's day as it is today.

VIBURNUM, LEATHERLEAF—A rarely used but attractive shrub with curious, large wrinkled evergreen leaves.

WINTERCREEPER—There are several varieties of this evergreen vine. They are useful for covering the ground as well as growing on brick or stone buildings.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Olmsted Bros., L.A.

Azaleas & Rhododendrons

AMONG the loveliest and most interesting of flowering plants for the home landscape are the Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Between them both, flowers may be had from the middle of March to midsummer. Moreover many of them have evergreen foliage for winter cheer and others, bright colored leaves in the fall. They grow well in almost any situation if the soil is not alkaline and they are mulched well each fall with oak leaves. This mulch should be left around the plants all summer and allowed to decay. By doing this the soil is kept sufficiently acid and the roots of the plants remain cool and damp. It is usually preferable to plant both Azaleas and Rhododendrons in masses as they grow better and make an even finer showing.

Azaleas and Rhododendrons have many uses and we suggest here a few of them. They are the ideal plants for massing and scattering through the woods in company with Hemlocks, Dogwoods and native shrubs. A driveway bordered with groups of these plants in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. Another splendid use for Azaleas and Rhododendrons is for massing in front of evergreens and windbreaks. The Pines and Hemlocks form a necessary background to the flowering plants and provide protection and acid-making pine-needles. Azaleas especially, are very showy when grouped in front of taller flowering shrubs in the border and add colors not found in other shrubs. Rhododendrons and Azaleas

are both fine for the foundation planting if sufficient room is available for their proper development.

You are cordially invited to drive through our woods where thousands of these lovely plants are growing and enjoy their wondrous beauty. Just stop at the office and we will direct you to where they are.



Azaleas

AZALEA, CHINESE—Various shades of yellow, apricot and golden salmon flowers in late April and May.

AZALEA, DOWNY PINXTERBLOOM—Very fragrant rose pink flowers. Attractive plant with blue-green leaves.

AZALEA, FLAME—Yellow, orange and red flowers in late May.

AZALEA, HINODEGIRI—Low growing Azalea with brilliant scarlet flowers and evergreen leaves. Blooms early May.

AZALEA, KOREAN—Fragrant, rosy lilac flowers in May.

AZALEA, MONGOLIAN—Earliest flowering Azalea. Deep orchid lavender in early April.

AZALEA, PINKSHELL—Delicate apple blossom pink in early May.

AZALEA, PINXTERBLOOM—Native pink Azalea blooming in mid-May. Fine shaped shrub.

AZALEA, ROYAL—Truly an aristocrat. Large blossoms of purest pink in late May.

AZALEA, SNOW—Evergreen Azalea with pure white blossoms—blooms in May.

AZALEA, SWAMP—A native Azalea with extremely fragrant white flowers in June and July.

AZALEA, SWEET—Another very sweet white Azalea. Makes a very large bush. Blooms in June.

AZALEA, TORCH—Brick red flowers in May. Holds bright color best in light shade.

AZALEA, YODOGAWA—Double pink lavender flowers in early May. Very attractive shrub.



Rhododendrons

RHODODENDRON, CAROLINA—A small leaved, lower growing type of Rhododendron with lovely pink flowers in great quantities. Blooms earlier than the larger Rhododendrons. There is also an attractive form with white blossoms.

RHODODENDRON, CATAWBA—Named Hybrids. These are the Rhododendrons with massive flower heads of white, pink, bright red and lavender. Following is a list of some of the best varieties.

ALBUM ELEGANS—Blush fading to white.

AMPHION—Rose, white center.

BOULE DE NEIGE—Dwarf, compact white.

CATAWBIENSE ALBUM—White.

CHARLES DICKENS—Vivid scarlet.

EVERESTIANUM—Rosy lilac.

KETTLEDRUM—Red.

LADY GREY EGERTON—Silvery blush.

MRS. C. S. SARGENT—Deep rose-pink.

PURPUREUM GRANDIFLORUM—Light purple.

RHODODENDRON, CATAWBA—Seedlings. These plants, raised from seed of the hybrids, vary greatly in color. They are far superior to the common collected plants and are the most economical Rhododendrons to buy.

RHODODENDRON, ROSEBAY—The Rhododendron with long, narrow leaves, that blooms in July. Flowers not as showy as the Catawba Rhododendron. Best use is for massing.



Flowering Shrubs

FLOWERING shrubs play a very important role in the development of the Home Landscape. Unfortunately, they are often the subject of misuse and wrong treatment. Through unwise selection of varieties, poor arrangement in the planting and improper trimming the average shrub border is not often a thing of beauty. By choosing the better varieties of shrubs and carefully arranging them for height, texture of foliage and time of flowering, a shrub border may be most interesting throughout the year.

There are flowering shrubs of one kind or another in bloom from February to December and when you add to this the fact that many of them have brilliant fall foliage or berries of various hues their true value and importance is realized.

One of the greatest mistakes is to crowd shrubs together too closely. They should be given room enough to develop their own individuality. Of course, thick planting is fine for immediate effect if they are thinned out in time, but a crowded shrub border is soon little more than a jungle of twiggy growth with a minimum of flowers. At that stage it is difficult to thin out properly and usually ends in an entire new planting.

Shrubs having berries in the fall and winter should not be overlooked. By using groups of these scattered through the garden, additional interest and color is gained for the difficult seasons. The birds, too, are dependent to a large extent on the fruits which they can find. Many times have we seen a bush laden with berries one day, and the next almost bare. There is a special list of shrubs having berries loved by birds, under Planting Suggestions.

We have listed below some of the best growing and most attractive shrubs for flowers and foliage. Growing in our Nurseries, we have a good many other shrubs which we do not have room here to list or describe. To become well acquainted with the large assortment of shrubs available, we suggest that you drive through the Nurseries several times during the spring and summer. You will discover many unusual and rare kinds of shrubs and have an opportunity to study their flowers and habit of growth. Then you can picture how they would best fit into your landscape.



ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING—Pink and white double flowers in May.

ALTHEA, SHRUB (*Rose of Sharon*)—Pink, white or deep lavender flowers in late summer—tall grower.

BARBERRY, COMMON—Upright shrub with yellow flowers and bunches of red berries later.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE—Especially useful for low hedges. Bright red berries and colored leaves in fall.

BARBERRY, NORTHERN—Native shrub with semi-evergreen leaves and waxy gray berries—grows in sandy soils.

BEAUTY BUSH—Exquisite pink flowers in early June. A new shrub that you ought to have.

BLUEBERRY, HIGH BUSH—A valuable shrub with a great deal of character. Lovely fall coloring.

BUTTERFLYBUSH, FARQUHAR—A lovely pink, summer blooming shrub—splendid for cutting.

CHERRY, NANKING—Makes a mound of pink and white in May. Edible red cherries.

CHOKEBERRY—Native shrub with white flowers and attractive red or black berries.

CHRISTMAS BERRY, CHINESE—Another shrub with red berries. Large grower with good fall color.

CORALBERRY—Old-fashioned shrub with magenta fruits in clusters. Good to hold banks.

CORNELIAN CHERRY—One of the first shrubs to bloom. Yellow flowers. Grows very large.

COTONEASTER—A large group of graceful shrubs, many having bright red berries.

DAPHNE, FEBRUARY—A very early blooming shrub with magenta-pink flowers and red berries. Needs lime.

DEUTZIA, LEMOINE—Low, broad shrub with showy white flowers in June.

DEUTZIA, PINK (*Pride of Rochester*)—Tall variety with pink and white bells in June.

DEUTZIA, SLENDER—Very low shrub with white flowers in May.

DOGWOOD, GRAY—White flowering shrub with interesting white berries on red stalks.

DOGWOOD, GOLDEN TWIG—Of greatest value for winter effect. Bright yellow twigs.

ELEAGNUS, AUTUMN—Very large shrub with silvery leaves and dull red berries.

ENKIANTHUS, RED-VEIN—Narrow, upright shrub with drooping bells of cream and pink. Brilliant fall coloring.

EUONYMUS, WINGED—Another shrub with colorful foliage in fall and orange-red berries.

FORSYTHIA (*Golden Bell*)—The well known and loved yellow flowering shrubs of April.

HAZELNUT, AMERICAN—Large shrub for sandy, poor soils. Nuts are small but edible.

HONEYSUCKLE, BUSH—A large group of shrubs having attractive white or pink flowers and red berries.

HYDRANGEA, PEEGEE—The old fashioned large flowered Hydrangea blooming in August. Cream flowers turning pink.

JASMINE, WINTER—A vine-like shrub with yellow flowers in February. Used for covering banks or against buildings.

JETBEAD—A neat, medium sized shrub with white flowers.

LILAC—A beautiful group of shrubs loved by everyone—flowers very fragrant in white, pink, blue, lavender and purple.

MAPLE, AMUR—A large shrub with very brilliant scarlet fall foliage.

MOCK ORANGE—The old fashioned “sweet syringa”. Tall growing shrubs. Some with very fragrant white flowers.

PEARLBUSH, COMMON—Tall shrub with snow white flowers in May.

PLUM, BEACH—A most valuable shrub for sandy soils and seaside planting. White flowers and edible small plums.

QUINCE, CHINESE—A tall upright shrub with large pink flowers in May.

QUINCE, JAPANESE—An early blooming shrub with brilliant flowers in shades of orange and red. An old stand by.

ROSE, AUSTRIAN COPPER—A shrub-rose with bright copper red blooms.

ROSE, HUGONIS—This bush-rose has delicate foliage and many single yellow flowers at lilac time.

ROSE, RUGOSA—Fine for planting in sandy poor soils. Has red, pink or white flowers in June.

SHADBLOW—One of the first shrubs to bloom. White flowers followed by purple-red fruits which the birds love.

SNOWBERRY, COMMON—A low branching shrub with white berries in fall. Good for banks.

SPIREA (*Bridal Wreaths*)—A well known group of spring flowering shrubs. Most all have white flowers. Anthony Waterer Spirea has red flowers.

STAGGERBUSH—A low upright growing shrub with white flowers. Does well in poor soil if acid.

STEPHANANDRA, CUTLEAF—This shrub is interesting for its very ornamental foliage. May be used for an informal hedge.

STEWARTIA, JAPANESE—A large shrub or small bushy tree. Handsome foliage. Large, white flowers in summer.

SUMAC, FRAGRANT—A wide spreading shrub for massing on poor soils. Bright fall colors.

SUMMER SWEET (*Clethra*)—A very fragrant white flowered shrub blooming in July. Likes damp situations.

SWEETLEAF, ASIATIC—This large shrub has berries of turquoise-blue in late summer.

SWEETSHRUB, COMMON—The old fashioned “shrub” with sweet, brown flowers.

VIBURNUMS—Shrubs mainly valuable for showy autumn and winter berries, some of which are red and others dark blue. White flowers.

WEIGELA—Attractive shrubs with pink, red or white flowers in May.

WINTERBERRY, COMMON—Probably the showiest shrub for winter color—brilliant scarlet berries.

WITCH-HAZEL—Large shrubs, flowering in fall and during the winter. Flowers yellow or wine colored.



Vines

GE usually think of gardens as having only two dimensions, length and breadth. They also have height and vines take care of this third dimension with grace and beauty. Consider what the pergola would be without its festoons of lavender Wisteria or the lattice fence without the delicate tracery of Clematis. How about the delicious fragrance of Honeysuckle on a warm June afternoon or the glory of the Virginia Creeper after the first frost? Vines planted on posts or trellises take up practically no room in a garden and provide quantities of flowers and berries at different seasons of the year. They also act capably as screens. This is a most valuable group of plants for the home landscape and one that is rather apt to be overlooked.



BITTERSWEET, AMERICAN—The well known native vine loved for its masses of orange and red berries in fall and winter.

CLEMATIS, SWEET AUTUMN—A showy summer-blooming vine with myriads of fragrant, white star-shaped flowers.

CLEMATIS (Large Flowered Varieties)—These are the brilliant hued, large flowered Clematis. They come in white, blue, pink, red and purple. Require lime.

CREEPER, ENGELMANN—A variety of the Virginia Creeper. Clings better to brick and stone.

CREEPER, GERANIUM—A daintier, more graceful Japanese Ivy. Clings well to smooth surfaces.

CREEPER, JAPANESE (Boston Ivy)—The rapid growing hardy vine which clings to brick and stone walls. Bright foliage in fall.

CREEPER, TRUMPET—Brilliant orange flowers in July on a rampant vine.

CREEPER, VIRGINIA—One of the best vines for brilliant fall color. Fine for training on tree trunks or fences.

FLEECE-VINE, CHINA—A mass of white flowers in summer. Somewhat like the small-flowered Clematis.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL JAPANESE—The very sweetly scented Honeysuckle commonly used on trellises or banks. Almost evergreen foliage.

HONEYSUCKLE, HENRY—A less rank growing Honeysuckle with neat, evergreen leaves. Attractive flowers.

HYDRANGEA, CLIMBING—A rare vine with Hydrangea like flowers. Clings to brick or stone and especially good for northern exposures.

IVY, ENGLISH—The commonly planted evergreen vine for brick or stone houses. Also good as a ground cover.

WINTERCREEPER—Another evergreen vine good for shady side of house. Clings to brick and stone.

WISTERIA—The loveliest of the flowering vines. Comes in several varieties with slightly different colored blossoms.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Rock Gardens

JHE rock-garden has several very excellent reasons for its existence and popularity. In the first place it provides a means of developing attractively the steep slope or bank which is too difficult for the lawn mower. Also, a great many lovely flowering things which naturally grow on rocky ledges or in damp alpine meadows take more kindly to cultivation in the rock-garden. Then again the rock-garden satisfies to a more or less extent the longing many of us have for a bit of nature on our own premises. It carries us as if by some sort of magic to the wild windswept gardens of the mountain tops or to a tiny singing brook deep in the woods bordered by ferns and wild flowers. A rock-garden or wild-garden also makes an ideal home for the little treasures which are brought back from delightful trips to the North Woods or Pine Barrens.

Informal pools are an interesting feature in most rock-gardens and are beloved by frogs and birds. Many beautiful bog loving plants may be happily grown at the edges of the pool and are doubly effective with their flowers reflected in the water.

Closely akin to the rock-garden is the retaining wall, which makes an ideal place for growing many of the lovely rock plants. A dry wall, that is one that is layed up without concrete, is very often used to hold a steep bank or to form a terrace in the garden or on the lawn. Such a wall dripping with masses of various colored flowers is a sight to behold.

We list below quite an extensive collection of dwarf evergreens and low spreading perennials ideally suited for the rock-garden. For the more difficult true alpine flowers we recommend that you go to a specialist in this type of plant.

TRAILING EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS

COTONEASTER, CREEPING—A most valuable trailing shrub with dainty pink and white flowers followed by red berries. It will tumble over the rocks.

COTONEASTER, ROCK—Quite similar to the above but a bit less trailing. Fine for a more extensive garden.

COTONEASTER, TRAILING—The most prostrate growing of the Cotoneasters. Has evergreen foliage and red berries. Will make your friends ask questions.

DAPHNE, ROSE—A choice bit for the rock garden. Neat foliage and exquisitely fragrant rose-pink flowers. Blooms in May and again late in the summer.

FERNS, EVERGREEN—We list these dainty woodland plants as being of special value for the woodsy rock garden.

HEATH AND HEATHER—The different varieties of Heaths and Heathers are fine for rock gardens when there is plenty of sun and a peaty, sandy soil can be given them.

JUNIPER, SARGENT—A very low trailing evergreen with light blue-green foliage. Makes a splendid contrast for the flowering plants.

JUNIPER, SPREADING (Depressa Plumosa)—Another very low Juniper with plume like foliage which turns bronze and purple in the winter. The Junipers need plenty of sun.

PACHISTIMA, CANBY—A charming little evergreen shrub for the rock garden. Foliage turns purple in winter.

SPRUCE, DWARF—We have a number of varieties of these dwarf evergreens which are well suited for larger rock gardens.

YEW, SPREADING ENGLISH—This is another low spreading evergreen which may be used in large rock gardens. This one does best in slightly shaded locations.

ROCK GARDEN PERENNIALS

AJUGA genevensis. Geneva Bugle. Spring. Deep blue.

A. reptans. Carpet Bugle. Spring. Blue.

ALYSSUM saxatile. Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow.

ANEMONE pulsatilla. European Pasqueflower. Spring. Violet.

A. pulsatilla alba. Spring. White.

A. pulsatilla rubra. Spring. Red.

ANTENNARIA dioica. Common Pussytoes. Summer. White.

AQUILEGIA alpinus. Columbine. Spring and summer. Blue.

ARABIS alpina. Alpine Rock-cress. Spring. White.

A. procurrens. Rock-cress. Spring. White.

ARENARIA montana. Mountain Sandwort. Summer. White.

ARMERIA cephalotes rubra. Summer. Crimson and red.

A. formosa. False Thrift. Summer. Rose-pink.

A. laucheana. Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose.

ASTER alpinus. Rock Aster. Late summer. Blue.

A. alpinus. Goliath. Blue-purple.

A. alpinus. Mauve Cushion. Mauve.

A. alpinus rubra. Rose-purple.

AUBRIETIA deltoidea graeca. Greek Aubrieta. Spring. Violet.

CALAMINTHA alpina. Alpine Savory. Early summer. Rich purple.

CAMPANULA carpatica alba. White Harebell. Summer. White.

C. giganica. Summer. Light blue.

C. rotundifolia. Harebell. All summer. Blue.

CERASTIUM biebersteinii. Taurus Cerastium. Spring. White.

C. tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Summer. White.

CHEIRANTHUS pumila. Dwarf Wallflower. Spring. Yellow.

DIANTHUS, Annie Laurie. Summer. Single pink.

D. arenarius. Summer. Pink.

D. deltoides. Brilliant. Early summer. Crimson-red.

DICENTRA eximia. Fringed Bleeding heart. All summer. Pink.

EPIMEDIUM macranthum niveum. Snowy Epimedium. Spring. White.

E. pinnatum elegans. Spring. Red.

E. pinnatum sulphureum. Spring. Pale yellow.

ERINUS alpinus. Alpine Liver-balsam. Spring. Rosy purple.

EUPHORBIA myrsinites. Spurge. Spring. Yellow.

FESTUCA glauca. Dwarf grass with bluish green foliage.

- GERANIUM nepalense*. Summer. Rose-purple.
GYPSOPHILA cerastioides. Mouse-ear Gypsophila. Early summer. White.
G. repens. Creeping Gypsophila. Summer. White.
HELIANTHEMUM. Sun Rose. Summer. Yellow and Pink.
HEUCHERA sanguinea. Coral Bells. Summer. Red.
HYPERICUM repens. Summer. Yellow.
IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Early summer. White.
I. Snowflake. Spring. White.
IRIS cristata. Spring. Azure-blue.
I. *pumila*, Coerulea. Blue. Spring.
I. *pumila*, Glee. Yellow. Spring.
JASIONE montana. Sheep's Scabious. Summer. Lavender-blue.
LEWISIA tweedyi. Bitter-root. Spring. Pink.
LOTUS corniculatus. Bird's-foot Trefoil. Summer. Yellow.
MAZUS rugosus. Late summer. Rose.
MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens. Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue, yellow eye.
NEPETA mussini. Nepeta. Summer. Lavender.
NIEREMBERGIA rivularis. White-cup. Summer. White.
PAPAVER nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Summer. White, Yellow, and Orange.
PHLOX amoena. Amoena Phlox. Early summer. Rose pink.
P. *subulata*. Moss Pink. Spring. Rose-pink, Lilac and White.
P. *subulata*. Apple-blossom. Spring. Lovely pink.
PLUMBAGO larpentae (*Ceratosigma plumbaginoides*). Leadwort. Late summer. Blue.
PRIMULA elatior. Oxlip Primrose. Spring. Mixed colors.
P. *vulgaris*. English Primrose. Spring. Light yellow.
SAGINA subulata. Pearlwort. All summer. Green moss.
SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. Summer. Pink.
SEDUM acre. Gold Moss. Summer. Yellow.
S. *album*. White Stonecrop. Early summer. White.
S. *altissimum*. Summer. White.
S. *kamtschaticum*. Orange Stonecrop. Summer. Orange.
S. *lineare*. Summer. Yellow.
S. *nevii*. Summer. White.
S. *oppositifolium*. Two-row Stonecrop. Summer. Pink to White.
S. *orebanum*. Oregon Stonecrop. Summer. Yellow.
S. *reflexum*. Jenny Stonecrop. Summer. Yellow.
S. *sexangulare*. Hexagon Stonecrop. Summer. Yellow.
S. *sieboldi*. Late summer. Pink.
S. *stoloniferum*. Running Stonecrop. Summer. Lavender and Pink.
SEMPERVIVUM globiferum. Houseleek. Yellow.
S. *tectorum*. Houseleek. Pale red.
SILENE schafra. Schafra Campion. All summer. Pink.
STACHYS lanata. Woolly Betony. Early summer. Purple.
TEUCRIUM chamaedrys. Chamaedrys Germander. Summer. Lavender.
THYMUS fragrantia. Summer. Fragrant. Gray foliage.
T. *serpyllum albus*. Thyme. Summer. White.
T. *serpyllum citriodorus*. Thyme. Early summer. Rose-purple.
T. *serpyllum coccineus*. Thyme. Summer. Red.
T. *serpyllum lanuginosus*. Thyme. Summer. Pink.
TUNICA saxifraga. Saxifrage Tunic Flower. All summer. Pale pink.
T. *saxifraga rosea*, fl. pl. Summer. Double. Pink.
VERONICA filiformis. Summer. Blue.
V. *incana*. Wolly Speedwell. Summer. Blue.
V. *pectinata*. Comb Speedwell. Summer. Deep blue.
V. *repens*. Creeping Speedwell. Early summer. Blue.
V. *teucrium rupestre*. Rock Speedwell. Early summer. Blue.
VIOLA, Arkwright Ruby. Spring. Garnet-red.
V. Bowles' Black. Spring. Black, gold point in center.
V. *cornuta*. Tufted Pansy. Spring. White, Yellow, Violet and Blue.
V. Jersey Gem. All summer. Rich Violet-purple.
V. *papilio*. Spring. Light blue.
V. Sutton's Apricot. Summer. Apricot-yellow.



FRUITS

ALTHOUGH you may be able to buy more perfect and fancier apples and pears at your fruit dealers they will not taste as good as those gathered from your own trees. A bunch of grapes sparkling with dew-drops gathered the first thing in the morning from your garden will make you forget the showier berries grown in California and Oregon. Peaches straight from the tree to your breakfast table will convert you at once to the idea of raising your own fruit.

When you buy your fruit, you do not also have the fragrance of apple blossoms or the glory of a peach tree in bloom. Nor do you have the cool shade of the grape vine or the cherry tree with its accompaniment of robins and orioles. Every home both large and small has room for some fruit trees. They are almost indispensable.

IN COLOR

APPLES

BALDWIN—Large, bright red, winter.
CORTLAND—Red, resembles McIntosh.
EARLY MCINTOSH—New early red, August.
GRAVENSTEIN—Large, streaked red, winter.
MCINTOSH—Red, white flesh, autumn.
NORTHERN SPY—Large, red and yellow, winter.
RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, yellow-green, winter.
TRANSCENDENT (crabapple)—Yellow with red cheek.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Early bearing, summer.

PEARS

BARTLETT—Yellow, red cheek, August.
BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large yellow, early winter.
BEURRE BOSC—Large, russet, fall.
CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Lemon-yellow, August.
SECKEL—Small, brown and juicy, October.

CHERRIES

BING—Very dark red, sweet, July.
BLACK TARTARIAN—Purple black, late June.
EARLY RICHMOND—Sour, dark red, June.
MONTMORENCY—Sour, red, late June.
NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—Large red, July.
SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—Dark red, sweet, July.
WINDSOR—Large, mottled red, July.

PEACHES

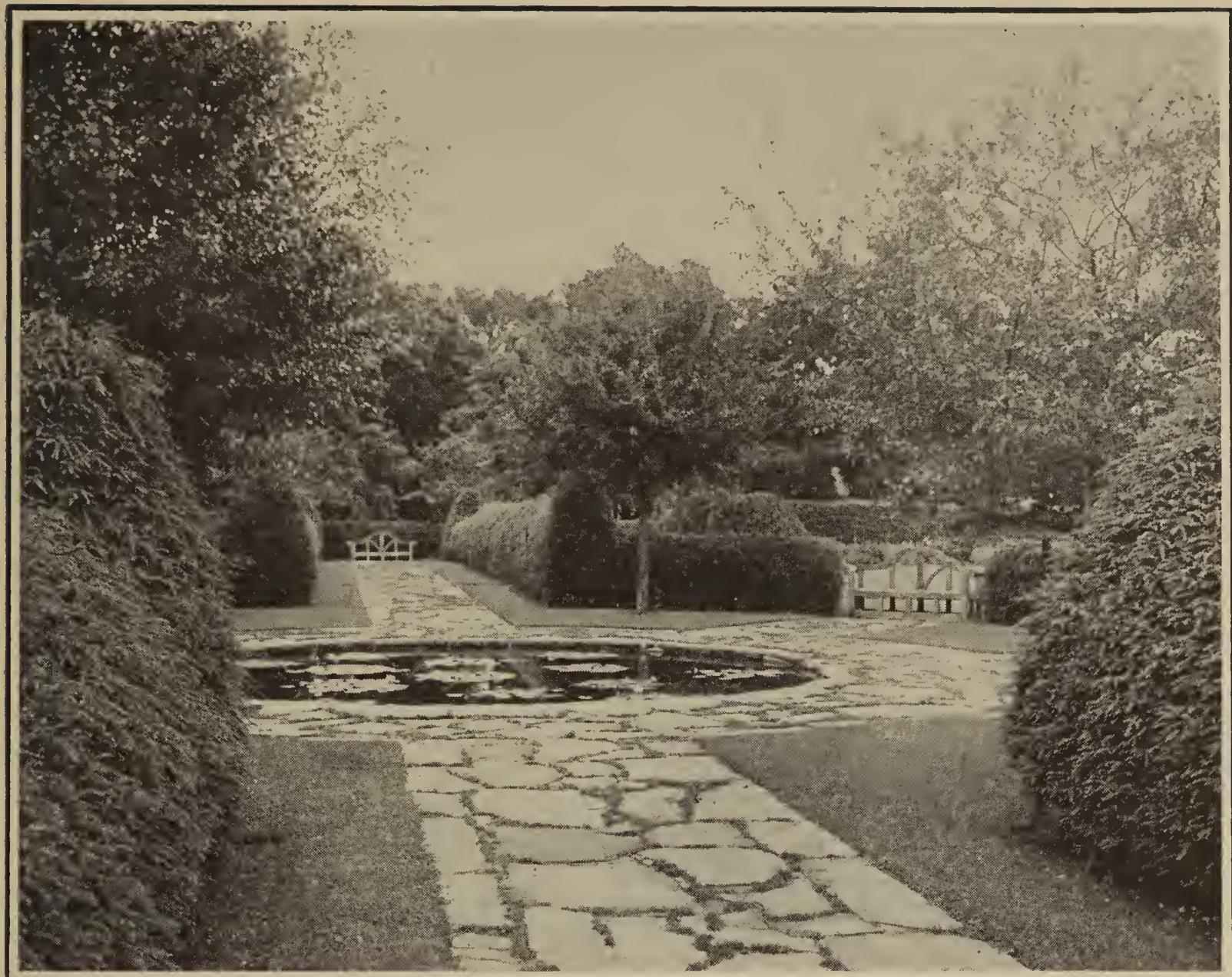
BELLE OF GEORGIA—White, August.
CHAMPION—Large, white, September.
CRAWFORD EARLY—Yellow, August.
ELBERTA—Large, yellow, August, September.
GOLDEN JUBILEE—New, early, yellow, August.
J. H. HALE—Yellow, August.
ROCHESTER—Early, yellow, August.

PLUMS

ABUNDANCE—Early, cherry-red, August.
BURBANK—Large, yellow, Late August.
FELLENBURG PRUNE—Dark purple, September.
REINE CLAUDE—Pale yellow, September.

GRAPES

CACO—Large, red.
CONCORD—Blue-black.
FREDONIA—New, early, black.
GOLDEN MUSCAT—New, best flavored.
MOORE'S EARLY—Black, early.
NIAGARA—Leading white.
URBANA—Large, light red.
WORDEN—Very sweet, black.



Hedges

EOR a great many years the European custom of surrounding lawns and gardens with walls and hedges was not practiced in this country. We thought it un-neighboring to retire behind these barriers even when enjoying the exclusive company of our own families in the garden. Happily this notion has been out-lived and today we may enjoy our gardens with the comfortable feeling that our privacy is secure and cannot be invaded by curious prying eyes. Probably the hedge has had the most to do with this change because of its less formal appearance and for the fact that its true purpose is not so obvious.

The hedge has many and varied uses and may be made of a number of different kinds of plants. Perhaps the most important use of the hedge is for dividing one property from another especially where space is restricted. Another splendid use of the hedge is to enclose the flower garden. The green foliage of the hedge makes a very effective background for the more brilliant flowers.

Hedges can be made from either evergreen or deciduous plants and they are both splendid in their own way. The evergreen hedge is the richest in color and texture and if properly trimmed can be the outstanding feature in the home landscape. The beautiful old Yew hedges in England are an example. The deciduous hedge is a bit less formal in effect and often has the added beauty of flowers and bright autumn-foliage.

Low hedges, for instance those made of Dwarf Yew or Box, are often used to edge flower or rose beds. Also, they are well suited for growing around terraces or bordering walks.



Evergreen

HEMLOCK, CANADA—This graceful evergreen makes one of the finest hedge plants available. It stands shearing very well and can stand quite a bit of shade. It will grow well in almost every location except where exposed to severe winds. When an evergreen hedge of height is needed, Hemlock is the plant to use.

HOLLY, JAPANESE—This evergreen shrub makes a splendid hedge with an entirely different texture than the other evergreen hedge plants. If you wish something different and unusual try this. We have also seen a fine hedge of the American Holly.

YEW, DWARF JAPANESE—To replace the somewhat tender Boxwood hedge we recommend using the Dwarf Japanese Yew. It is very hardy, slow growing and of very rich color. May be kept down to several feet for many years.

YEW, HICKS—This is the finest plant for a medium height, narrow hedge. It grows well everywhere except at the seashore and keeps a rich dark color. It is especially good for backing up the rose or flower garden or dividing two properties. Let us show you a Hicks Yew hedge in the nursery.

YEW, JAPANESE—This Yew will make a taller, wider hedge than the Hicks Yew. As this variety is raised from seed, the individual plants vary slightly in texture and color. A fact of little importance in most instances but one to be considered.



Deciduous

ARROW-WOOD—A native shrub which is valuable for hedging. Splendid fall color.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE—Of course this plant needs no recommendation. It is fine for hedging especially as a "defensive" hedge for keeping out animals and roving children. Lovely fall foliage and the berries in winter give abundant color.

BAYBERRY, NORTHERN—A splendid hedge plant especially for dry sandy soils. Will not make a tall hedge, but is nearly evergreen in some locations.

BEECH, EUROPEAN—Beech makes the finest tall, broad deciduous hedge. It holds many of its leaves during the winter which adds considerable color to the home landscape.

BLUEBERRY, HIGH-BUSH—The Blueberry makes a rugged, colorful hedge with a character all its own. This hedge will also furnish some fruit if you can beat the birds to the berries.

COTONEASTER—For a less formal, rather graceful hedge we suggest using Coton-easters. There are several kinds to choose from and they are very interesting in leaf and berry.

ENKIANTHUS—This handsome shrub should be used when a narrow deciduous hedge for a shady spot is desired. Narrow, upright habit with brilliant fall color.

HORNBEAM, EUROPEAN—Another fine hedge plant somewhat similar to Beech, but with smaller foliage. Also holds some leaves through the winter.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA—This is another hedge plant needing no introduction or recommendation. It still is hard to beat for a quick growing deciduous hedge. It does require more frequent trimming than some of the other shrubs.

Of course there are many other shrubs which may be used for hedges but the above listed varieties are especially good. If you wish to have a less formal hedge with plenty of flowers we suggest the following shrubs: Bridal Wreath, Lilacs, Mock Orange, Bush Honeysuckle, Viburnums, and Japanese Quince. By trimming back the long, whip-like branches each season after blooming the shrubs may be kept to hedge form and still have plenty of blossoms. The secret of success with any type of hedge is trimming and more trimming. From the very first keep the hedge trimmed.

Do not try to have it grow tall first and then start trimming later. You will never have a good, dense hedge that way.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Marion Coffin, L.A.

Roses

GHOEVER loves flowers loves Roses. Almost every home owner dreams of someday having a flourishing bed or a garden full of Roses of every hue from which he may pick all he chooses for himself and his friends. The skill of a gardener may often be measured by the roses he grows. It is a flower which requires plenty of study and care, but after all a Rose would hardly be a Rose if it grew as rank and easily as a Zinnia. It is that uncertainty which lends zest to the growing of Roses and sets the successful grower in a class by himself.

Roses are of great value in the garden because of the widely different types available. The Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals are especially desirable for picking. The Baby Ramblers make an ideal border for the Rose or perennial bed. The Bush Roses are lovely used in the shrub border or around the house. The Climbers provide splendid foliage and flowers for the covering of trellises and arches.

Our Rose grower will be glad to discuss your problems with you and possibly make suggestions which will enable you to have your dream come true—a garden full of Roses.

In laying out the rose garden, design plays a very important part. Usually the garden is of formal design; dictated by the tradition of old European and American gardens. The gorgeous Hybrid Tea Rose Blooms are suf-

ficiently stately and of such classic beauty themselves, that an informal setting seems almost inexcusable. Moreover, because there is so little of grace and beauty in the plant itself, the design of the garden should be the compelling attraction when the roses are out of bloom. However, there are two sides to the question of what type of design is best, and it is your privilege to make the decision.



Hybrid Tea Roses

- ABOL—White; very fragrant.
ANGELE PERNET—Brownish orange.
AUTUMN—Burnt Sienna.
BETTY UPRICHARD—Orange and carmine.
CALEDONIA—White; long-pointed buds.
CHARLES K. DOUGLAS—Striking crimson-scarlet.
CHARLES P. KILHAM—Large; orange-pink.
CONDESA de SASTAGO—Full and open; Fiery copper.
DAME EDITH HELEN—Clear pink.
DUCHESS of ATHOLL—Bronzy yellow and orange.
DUCHESS of WELLINGTON—Saffron-yellow.
ECLIPSE—Plant patent No. 172, long buds of rich gold.
E. G. HILL—Dazzling scarlet.
EDITOR MCFARLAND—A very good deep pink.
ETOILE de FRANCE—Vivid crimson.
ETOILE de HOLLANDE—Enormous; brilliant red.
FEU JOSEPH LOOYMAN—Yellow and apricot.
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—Light crimson; very double.
GENERAL MAC ARTHUR—Brilliant crimson.
GOLDEN DAWN—Large; double yellow.
GOLDEN EMBLEM—Intense yellow.
GRENOBLE—Brilliant red, large full double.
HADLEY—Crimson red.
HOOSIER BEAUTY—Dark red.
INDEPENDENCE DAY—Flaming yellow.
JOANNA HILL—Creamy yellow, with golden heart.
JOHN RUSSELL—Brilliant deep velvety crimson red.
JOYOUS CAVALIER—Glowing scarlet. Free flowering.
KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA—Snow white.
LADY HILLINGDON—Apricot yellow.
LADY MARGARET STEWART—Golden yellow, with orange.
LEONARD BARRON—Salmon with amber, very large.
MABLE MORSE—Clear yellow.
MARGARET MC GREY—Solid orange-vermilion.
MC GREY'S IVORY—Creamy white; fragrant.
MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM—Vivid orange and apricot.
MISS ROWENA THOM—Fiery rose.
MISS WILLMOTT—Large; white.
MME. BUTTERFLY—Pink.
MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT—Large; satiny rose.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT—Orange red.
MME. JULES BOUCHE—Fragrant; white.
MRS. AARON WARD—Tawny gold and pink.
MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH—Large; pure pink.
MRS. E. P. THOM—Bright canary yellow.
MRS. HENRY BOWLES—Clear pink with lighter shades.
MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT—Reddish gold, opening golden yellow.
OLYMPIAD—Oriental scarlet, bright golden yellow at base.
OPHELIA—Salmon, shaded with rose.
PADRE—Copper-scarlet.
PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER—Flame, pink and yellow.
RADIANCE—Rose-pink.
RED RADIANCE—Deep rose-pink.
REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS—Golden yellow and red.
RICHARD E. WEST—Light yellow.
ROSELANDIA—Golden rose.
SIGNORA—Plant patent No. 201. Burnt sienna.
SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET—Yellow.
SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET—Large; Red with yellow base.
TALISMAN—Scarlet-orange and yellow.
VILLE DE PARIS—Clear yellow.
WILLIAM F. DREER—Soft golden fawn and orange.
WILHELM KORDES—Golden salmon.

Climbing Roses

ALBERTINE—Large; coppery chamois yellow.
AVIATEUR BLERIOT—Saffron yellow.
AMERICAN BEAUTY—Pink.
BLAZE—Plant Patent No. 10. Everblooming scarlet.
CHRISTINE WRIGHT—Wild-rose pink.
DOUBLOONS—Plant Patent No. 152. Double yellow flowers.
DR. HUEY—Deepest crimson-maroon, shaded black.
DR. W. VAN FLEET—Cream-pink.
EMILY GRAY—Yellow buds opening to golden buff.
GARDENIA—Creamy yellow.
GOLDEN CLIMBER (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James)—Plant Patent No. 28. Pure yellow.
JACOTTE—Orange yellow.
MARY WALLACE—Large; bright pink.
NEW DAWN—Plant Patent No. 1. Cream pink.
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Vivid scarlet.
SILVER MOON—Large; white.

Polyantha Roses

ELLEN POULSEN—Large; full flowers of bright flesh-pink.
GLORIA MUNDI—Brilliant orange-scarlet.
GRUSS AN AACHEN—Flesh pink and salmon yellow.
KAREN POULSEN—Single brilliant scarlet.
MRS. FINCK—Bright rose pink.
PAUL GRAMPÉL—Deep orange scarlet.
SUNSHINE—Fragrant, golden orange.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Snow-white.
ULRICH BRUNNER—Carmine-red.



GARDEN SUPPLIES

GE always have on hand a good selection of the staple necessities for the gardener such as fertilizers, peat-moss, grass seed, flower seeds, spray materials, etc. We are careful to stock only formulas and brands which we have found to be most effective.

About the middle of May we have an extensive collection of Annual flower plants on sale for your convenience. We have found that it does not pay to set out Annuals much before this date as the soil has not become sufficiently warmed for their best development. A careful selection of outstanding novelties as well as the dependable old stand-bys in Annuals are grown and will be available in strong, potted plants.

The men at the Garden Department will be more than glad to recommend the proper kinds of fertilizers and sprays which your conditions call for and also prescribe the best formulas of grass seed for your type of soil. Please do not hesitate to bring your garden problems to us. We shall always try to help you.



Fertilizers

BOVUNG (2-2-2). This is a very good fertilizer for general use. As it does not have a very high chemical content it may be used with safety by everyone.

HICKS HORTICULTURAL FERTILIZER (6-6-3). This is also a splendid all purpose fertilizer. It is especially good for feeding trees, shrubs and flowers.

BONE MEAL. This is the best food for use when planting trees as it lasts for a longer time and will not burn the roots. It is also splendid to use with bulbs and on the lawn.

GROUND LIMESTONE. Used to sweeten the soil when too acid. Be sure and do not apply it around Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Laurel, etc.

PEAT MOSS. Splendid for spreading on top of Azalea, Laurel and Rhododendron beds to conserve moisture, also may be mixed directly with soil to improve its physical character. Helps hold moisture in the soil.

HUMUS. Rich decayed vegetable matter used to improve the character of sandy or starved soils. Valuable to use in building new lawns or improving old ones.

Spray Materials

TRIOGEN. The favorite spray for roses.

ARSENATE of LEAD. Good all around spray for eating insects.

Grass Seed

F. H. WOODRUFF & SON

Turf Maker—Splendid mixture for average lawns.

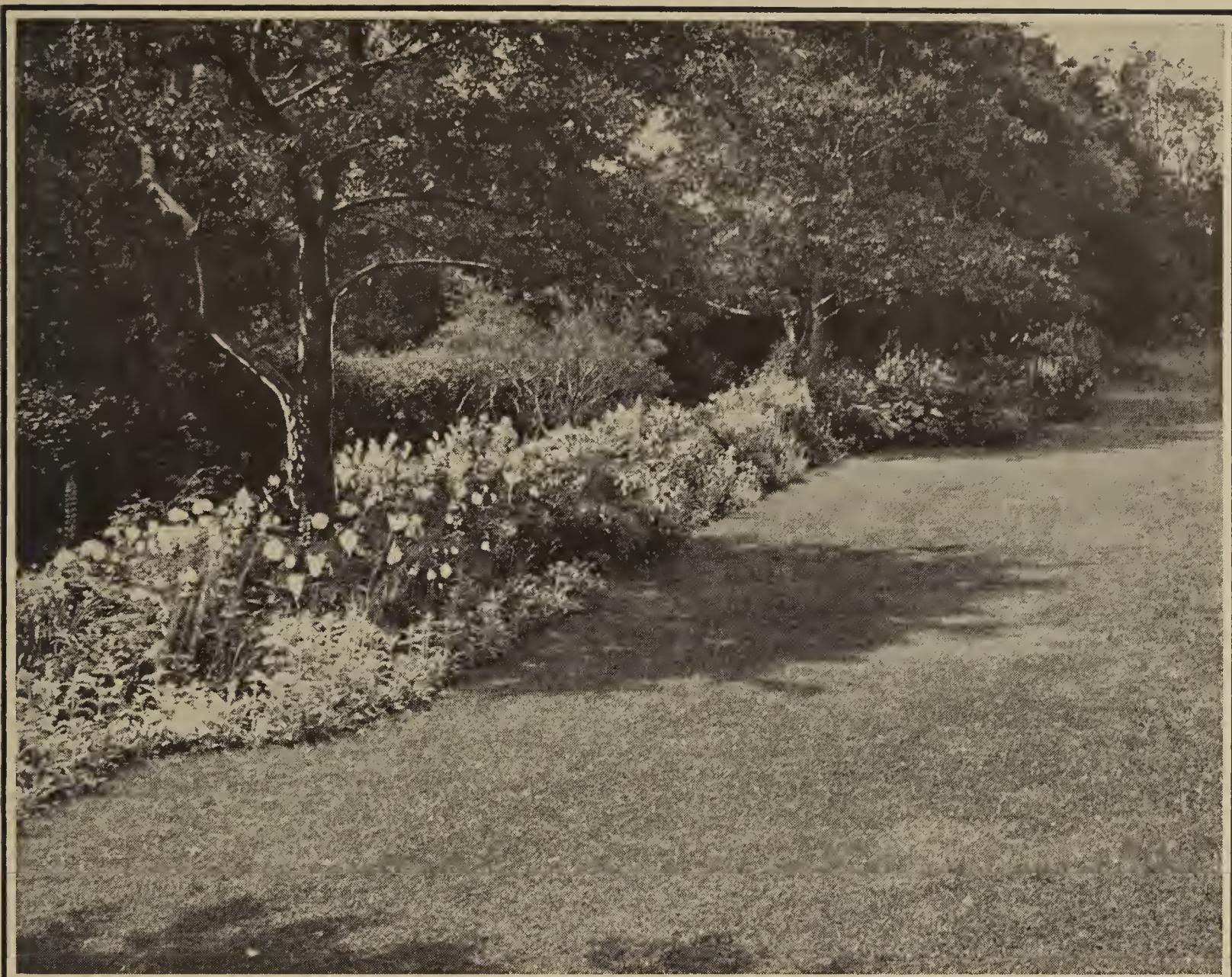
Tru Shade—For the shady lawn.

DOUGHTON SEED COMPANY

Freedom—Good seed for average conditions.

Freedom Shady—For shady lawns.

Faith—Our least expensive mixture, but very good.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt

Perennials

A HOME without some sort of flower garden is almost not a home at all. Imagine a small cottage without its prim beds of Pinks and Sweet Williams; Hollyhocks and Day Lilies. Try to picture a more extensive estate without its formal enclosed garden abounding in blooms or its long perennial borders, a riot of brilliant colors from early spring till late fall. It just cannot be done!

Perennials form the backbone of the garden because they are more or less permanent and require little attention. Annuals are used to add color during the times the Perennials are shifting their scenery.

In laying out the Perennial border, special attention must be given to the height to which the various kinds grow, their color and time of bloom. It is important that the taller growing Perennials are placed to the rear with the medium and lower growing kinds massed in front. Perennials that bloom at various times during the spring, summer and fall should be equally distributed throughout the border so that all portions of it may have something always in bloom. This is rather difficult to accomplish in small beds or narrow borders so it is advisable to make them as large and wide as possible.

The arrangement in regard to color is not very important especially if plenty of white flowers are used. Grandmother's garden was planted

with little or no regard to color combinations and is still loved and admired by almost everyone. Of course, if you are particularly color sensitive or are fond of experimenting, very suave or bold combinations may be tried. But anyway, have your flower garden no matter how large or small it be.



ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. Pink Yarrow. All summer. Rosy pink. Medium.
A. ptarmica. Perry's White. All summer. White. Medium.
A. tomentosum. Yellow. Medium. Summer.
AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Rose Campion. Early summer. Bright rose. Medium.
ANCHUSA barrelieri. Early Bugloss. Spring. Blue. Medium.
A. italicica, Dropmore. Dropmore Bugloss. Midsummer. Blue. Tall.
A. myosotidiflora. Siberian Bugloss. Spring. Blue. Low.
ANEMONE japonica, Queen Charlotte. Japanese Windflower. Fall. Pink. Medium.
A. japonica. September Charm. Silvery pink. Medium.
A. japonica, alba. Whirlwind. Japanese Windflower. Fall. White. Medium.
AMSONIA tabernaemontana. Willow Amsonia. Blue. May. Medium.
ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Yellow Camomile. All summer. Yellow. Low.
AQUILEGIA coerulea. Colorado Columbine. Spring. Blue. Medium.
A. Long-spurred Hybrids. Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.
A. Rose Queen. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.
ARABIS alpina rosea. Pink Alpine Rock-cress. Spring. Pink. Low.
ARTEMISIA abrotanum. Southernwood. Late summer. Yellowish white. Medium.
A. frigida. Fringed Wormwood.
A. lactiflora. White Mugwort. Late summer. White. Tall.
A. Silver King. Late summer. White. Medium.
ASPHODELUS luteus. Asphodel. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.

ASTERS, MICHAELMAS DAISIES

Late summer to fall. Medium to tall.

Barr's Pink. Pink.
Climax. Lavender-blue.
Frikarti. Lavender. Medium.
Little Boy Blue. Semi-double bright blue.
Little Pink Lady. Pink. Semi-double.
Novae-angliae. New England Aster. Purple. Tall.
Novi-belgi. Pale blue.
Perry's White. White, golden center.
Queen Mary. Rich blue.
Red Rover. Rosy-red.
Sam Banham. White. Medium to tall.
Tartarica. Bluish-violet. Late.
White Lady. White.
Ypres. Pink.

ASTERS, NEW DWARF

Late summer to fall. Low to medium.

Countess of Dudley. Clear pink.
Lady Henry Maddocks. Light pink.
Marjorie. Bright rose-pink.
Nancy. Lilac-pink.
Snowsprite. White.
Victor. Lavender-blue.
ASTILBE arendsi Hybrids. Astilbe. Summer. Medium.
Avalanche. Pure white.
Bergristol. White.
Deutschland. Pure white.
Gloria. Pink.
Granat. Dark crimson, shaded salmon.
Hyacinth. Light pink.
Rheinlander. Bright crimson, shaded salmon.
Vesta. Lilac-rose.

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. Early summer. Blue. Medium.
BELAMCANDA chinensis. Blackberry Lily. Summer. Orange. Medium.
BOLTONIA asteroides. Boltonia. Late summer. White. Tall.
B. latisquama. Violet Boltonia. Late summer. Pinkish Lavender. Tall.

CAMPANULA glomerata. Danes-blood. Summer. Light blue. Medium.
C. glomerata acaulis. Summer. Violet. Medium.
C. persicifolia. Peachleaf Bellflower. Summer. White and blue. Medium.
C. persicifolia. Telham Beauty. Summer. Improved blue. Medium.
C. pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Summer. White. Medium.
CARYOPTERIS incana. Bluebeard. Late summer. Lavender. Tall.
CENTAUREA dealbata. Persian Centaurea. Summer. Rosy pink. Low.
C. macrocephala. Globe Centaurea. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
CHELONE glabra. White Turtlehead. Summer. White. Medium.
C. lyoni. Pink Turtlehead. Late summer. Purplish pink. Medium.
CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Arctic Daisy. Late summer. White. Medium.
C. maximum. Shasta Daisy. All summer. White. Medium.
C. maximum. White Swan. Summer. Double; white. Medium.
C. nipponicum. Late summer. White. Medium.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS. FALL. MEDIUM

Adelaide. Rich mahogany. Early.
Amelia (Pink Cushion). Pink. Dwarf.
Angelo. Light pink.
Bokhara. Old-rose.
Bonnibel. Orange-buff.
Bright Eyes. Apricot with bright eye.
Daybreak. Large; shell-pink.
Delphine Dodge. Pink, daphne-red center.
Early Bronze. Bronze-yellow. Early.
Ethel. Carmine to garnet-brown.
Golden Climax. Orange-yellow.
Golden West. Rich yellow.
Granny Scovill. Coral-bronze; very large.
Harvest Home. Golden yellow.
Indian Summer. Chestnut-red and yellow.
Irene. White.
Jean Treadway. Pink with daphne-red center.
Judith Anderson. Yellow.
Lillian Doty, Pink. Shell-pink.
Lillian Doty, Red. Garnet. Shaded light red; large.
Lillian Doty, Yellow. Yellow, with red shading.
Metzi. Clear yellow.
Moonlight. Pale blush.
Murillo. Rosy pink, light center; large.
Norma T. Yellow. Early.
Petite Jean. White, yellow center.
Provence. Pale Pink. Early Dwarf.
R. Marion Hatton. Bright canary-yellow. Early.
Ruth Cummings. Reddish bronze with terra-cotta.
Tasiva. Pure white. Large.
Uvalda. Earliest white.
Wheatley Hills. Rich creamy buff.
Yellow Gem. Bronze-yellow.

SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Astrid. Pink.
Cavalier. Vermilion-red.
Dazzler. Cardinal-red. Early.
Louise Schling. Bronze-salmon.

KOREAN HYBRIDS

Apollo. Bronze-red. Early.
Ceres. Old-gold to coppery bronze.
Crimson Splendor. Crimson-maroon. Large. Early.
Daphne. Daphne-pink. Large.
Diana. Lilac-rose and salmon.
Hebe. Soft pink.
Mars. Deep amaranth-red.
Orion. Canary-yellow.
Venus. Pink.
Vulcan. Garnet-crimson.
CHRYSOPSIS falcata. Late summer. Yellow. Medium.

CIMICIFUGA *racemosa*. Cohosh Bugbane. Summer. White. Tall.
C. racemosus simplex. Summer. White. Tall.
 CLEMATIS *heracleafolia davidiana*. Fragrant Tube Clematis. Late summer. Blue.
 Medium.
C. integrifolia. Summer. Blue. Medium.
C. recta. Ground Clematis. Summer. White. Medium.
 COREOPSIS *lanceolata*. Lance Coreopsis. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
C. Mayfield Giant. Summer. Medium. Yellow.
 DELPHINIUM *belladonna*. Larkspur. Summer. White and blue. Tall.
D. Bellamsum. Larkspur. Summer. Blue. Tall.
D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Summer. Blue and lavender. Medium.
D. Wrexham Strain. New. Originated by Mr. Watkin Samuel, Wrexham, England.
 Summer. Assorted colors. Tall.
 DIANTHUS *barbatus*. Sweet William. Early summer. White, pink, crimson and
 scarlet. Medium.
D. barbatus, Newport Pink. Early summer. Rose-pink. Medium.
D. cruentus. Summer. Crimson. Medium.
D. grenadin. Hardy Pink. Summer. Bright scarlet. Medium.
 DICENTRA *spectabilis*. Bleeding Heart. Early summer. Pink, Medium.
 DICTAMNUS *fraxinella alba*. Gasplant. Summer. White. Medium.
D. fraxinella rubra. Purple Gasplant. Rose-purple.
 DIGITALIS *ambigua grandiflora*. Yellow Foxglove. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
D. Horticultural Varieties. Summer. White, pink and purple. Tall.
D. Sutton's Apricot. Shirley Hybrid. Primrose.
D. Lutz Hybrids. Summer. Mixed colors. Tall.
 DORONICUM *plantagineum*. Showy Leopard's-bane. Spring. Yellow. Medium.
 ECHINOPS *ritro*. Low Globe Thistle. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
 EUPATORIUM *coelestinum*. Mistflower. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
E. fraseri. Late summer. White. Medium.
 EUPHORBIA *polychroma*. Spurge. Spring. Yellow. Medium.
 FUNKIA (Hosta) *coerulea*. Blue Plantain Lily. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
F. fortunei. Fortune Plantain Lily. Summer. Pale lilac. Medium.
F. lancifolia. Lance-leaf Plantain Lily. Summer. Lilac-blue. Medium.
F. ovata. Summer. Blue. Medium.
F. subcordata grandiflora. White. Plantain Lily. Summer. White. Medium.
 GAILLARDIA *grandiflora*. Common Perennial Gaillardia. All summer. Orange-red,
 yellow. Medium.
 GENISTA *pilosa*. Early summer. Yellow. Prostrate.
 GEUM *borisi*. Spring. Scarlet. Low.
 GYPSOPHILA *pacifica*. Summer. Pink. Medium.
G. paniculata. Baby's Breath. Summer. White. Medium.
G. paniculata. Bristol Fairy. All summer. White. Medium.
 HELENIUM *autumnale*. Riverton Beauty. Late summer. Lemon-yellow. Tall.
H. autumnale. Riverton Gem. Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange and red. Medium.
H. hoopesi. Orange Sneezeweed. Spring. Orange. Medium.
H. Wyndley. Late summer. Yellow. Medium.
 HELIANTHUS *maximiliani*. Maximilian Sunflower. Fall yellow. Tall.
H. orgyalis. Tall Sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
H. rigidus. Miss Mellish. Fall yellow. Tall.
 HELIOPSIS *helianthoides pitcheriana*. Pitcher Heliopsis. Summer. Golden yellow.
 Medium.
 HELLEBORUS *orientalis*. Lenten Rose. Early spring. Mixed colors. Low.
H. niger. Christmas Rose.

HEMEROCALLIS. DAY LILY. MEDIUM TO TALL.

Apricot. Light orange. May.	Florham. Yellow. June, July.
Aurantiaca. Deep orange. July.	Fulva. Orange. July, August.
Aureole. Deep yellow. June.	Gold Dust. Rich yellow. May, June.
Cressida. Orange. August.	Kwanso. Double orange. July.
D. Wyman. Yellow. July	Lemon. Pale yellow. July.
Dumortieri. Orange-yellow.	Middendorffi. Orange-yellow. June.
Flava. Lemon-yellow. May, June.	Minor. Golden yellow. June, July.
	Mrs. W. H. Wyman. Light yellow. September.
	Thunbergi. Pale yellow. August.

HESPERIS *matronalis*. Dames Rocket. Early summer. Pink, purple and white.
 Medium.
 HIBISCUS *moscheutos*. Marshmallow. Summer. White, pink and red. Tall.
 HYPERICUM *patulum*. Japanese Hypericum. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
 INULA *ensifolia*. Swordleaf Inula. Summer. Yellow. Medium.

JAPANESE IRIS. IRIS KAEMPFERI

Tall. Late June and July

Akafukurin. White edged purple.
Betty Jean Childs. White.
Blue Giant. Blue.
Gold Bound. Double. White.
Ispahan. Red flushed blue effect.

Light-in-the-opal. Pink.
Mahogany. Dark red-purple.
Pyramid. Violet-purple.
Shadow. Red-purple.
Totty's True Blue. Violet-blue.

TALL BEARDED IRIS. IRIS GERMANICA

Medium to tall. Late May and June.

Alcazar. Violet and crimson-purple.
Ambassadeur. Smoky bronze and rich violet.
Ballerine. Large. Light blue.
Crusader. Brilliant blue.
Florentina alba. Early. White.
Lent A. Williamson. Blue-violet and purple.

I. pseudacorus. Yellow Flag. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
I. sibirica, Perry's Blue. Siberian Iris. Spring. Sky-blue. Medium.
I. sibirica, Snow Queen. Spring. White. Medium.
I. tectorum. Roof Iris. Summer. Lavender-blue. Medium.
KNIPHOFIA hybrids. Torch Lily. Summer. Orange and yellow. Medium.
K. Crown of Gold. Yellow.
LATHYRUS latifolius. Perennial Pea. Summer. Pink, white and lavender.
LAVANDULA vera. True Lavender. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
LIATRIS pycnostachya. Cattail Gayfeather. Summer. Purple. Tall.
L. scariosa. Gayfeather. Late summer. Rich purple. Tall.
L. scariosa alba. Summer. White. Tall.
L. spicata. Spike Gayfeather. Summer. Purple. Medium.
LILIUM auratum. Gold-branded Lily. Summer. White spotted crimson with yellow band. Tall.
L. candidum. Madonna Lily. Summer. White. Tall.
L. giganteum. Giant Lily. Summer. White. Medium.
L. henryi. Henry Lily. Summer. Orange-yellow. Tall.
L. regale. Regal Lily. Summer. White inside, pink outside. Medium.
L. tenuifolium. Coral Lily. Coral-red. Low.
L. tigrinum fl.-pl. Double Tiger Lily. Summer. Orange. Tall.
LINUM flavum. Golden yellow. Summer. Medium.
L. perenne. Flax. Early summer. Blue. Medium.
LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. Summer. Brilliant red. Medium.
L. siphilitica. Great Blue Lobelia. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
LUPINUS polyphyllus hybrids. Lupine. Summer. Blue, pink and white. Medium.
LYCHNIS haageana. Haage Campion. Summer. Scarlet. Medium.
LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Clethra Loosestrife. All summer. White. Medium.
L. punctata. Spotted Loosestrife. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
LYTHRUM salicaria roseum. Rose Loosestrife. Late summer. Rose. Tall.
MERTENSIA virginica. Virginia Bluebells. Spring. Pink and blue. Medium.
MONARDA didyma. Oswego Bee-balm. Early summer. Red. Medium.
M. didyma rosea. Summer. Rose-lilac. Medium.
OENOTHERA fruticosa youngi. Young's Sundrops. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
O. missouriensis. Large yellow. Summer. Prostrate.

PAEONIA. PEONY. EARLY SUMMER. MEDIUM.

Agnes Kelway. Rose.
Duchess de Nemours. Cream-white.
Felix Crousse. Bright red.
Festiva maxima. White, center tipped crimson.
Karl Rosenfield. Large. Early. Red.
La Tulipe. Lilac-white, crimson tipped.
Le Cygne. Alabaster white. Large.
Midnight. Dark red.
Mme. Ducel. Mauve-rose.
Mme. Forcel. Very large; double; pink.
Mons. DuPont. White.
Mons. Jules Elie. Pink. Large.
Officinalis rubra. The old red Peony.
President W. H. Taft. Delicate pink.

Rubra superba. Red.
Therese. Clear pink.
Triomphede l'exposition de Lille. White, yellow center.
Walter Faxon. Salmon rose.

PAPAVER orientalis. Oriental Poppy. Early summer. Medium.
Apricot Queen. Apricot.
Beauty of Livermere. Ox-blood-red.
Mrs. Perry. Salmon-pink.
Olympic. Orange-scarlet.
Oriflamme. Flame.

P. Pilosum. Olympic Poppy. Summer. Bronze. Medium.
PENTSTEMON acuminatus. Stiff Pentstemon. Summer. Lilac-purple. Low.
P. barbatus torreyi. Torrey Pentstemon. Summer. Bright red. Medium.
P. Blue Gem. Summer. Blue. Medium.

PHLOX, HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES. SUMMER. MEDIUM

B. Comte. Dark red.
Border Gem. Purple.
Bridesmaid. White.
Commander-in-Chief. Crimson-red, dark eye.
Daily Sketch. Salmon-pink with crimson eye.
Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.
George Stipp. Deep salmon, light eye.
Gustave Lind. Salmon-red.
Jean Darland. White.
Mia Ruys. White. Low.
Miss Lingard. White.
Morganrood. Wine-red.
Painted Lady. Pink, deep center.
P. D. Williams. Pink, dark center.
Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, claret center.
Ruby. Pink.
Salmon Glow. Pink, shaded salmon.
Vidor. Violet, white center.
Von Lassburg. Pure white.

PHYSALIS francheti. Chinese Lantern; Ground-Cherry. Late summer. Orange. Medium.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana grandiflora. Late summer. Pink. Medium.
PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. Summer. Blue and white. Medium.
POLYGONATUM commutatum. (*P. giganteum*). Great Solomon's Seal. Summer. Greenwich white. Medium.

PRUNELLA grandiflora. Large Self-heal. Early summer. Purple. Low.
PYRETHRUM roseum. Persian Daisy. Early summer. Pink and white. Medium.
RUDBECKIA laciniata. Cutleaf Coneflower. Summer. Yellow. Tall.
R. nitida. Summer. Yellow. Tall.
R. purpurea (*Echinacea purpurea*). Purple Coneflower. Summer. Purple and rose. Medium.

SALVIA azurea. Azure Sage. Fall. Blue. Tall.
S. pratensis. Meadow Sage. Summer. Blue. Medium.
SCABIOSA caucasica. Pin-cushion Flower. Summer. Lilac. Medium.
SENECIO clivorum (*Ligularia clivorum*). Groundsel. All summer. Orange-yellow. Medium.

SIDALCEA. Rose Queen. Greek Mallow. Summer. Pink. Medium.
SPIRAEA filipendula (*Filipendula hexapetala*). Dropwort. Early summer. White. Medium.

STATICE latifolia. Sea Lavender. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
STOKESIA cyanea. Stokesia. Summer. White and blue. Medium.
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. Meadow Rue. Early summer. White. Medium.
T. dipterocarpum. Yunnan Meadow Rue. Late summer. Mauve. Medium.
T. minus adiantifolium. Maidenhair Meadow Rue. Spring. White and yellow. Tall.
T. sulphureum. Sulphur yellow. July, August. Tall.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. Carolina Thermopsis. Summer. Yellow. Tall.
TROLLIUS asiaticus. Siberian Globeflower. Spring. Yellow. Medium.
VALERIANA officinalis. Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Pink. Medium.

V. rubra (*Centranthus ruber*). Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Red. Medium.
VERBASCUM phoeniceum. Purple Mullein. Summer. Rosy mauve. Medium.

VERBENA venosa. Purple. Summer. Medium.
VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. Late summer and fall. Blue. Medium.
V. spicata. Spike Speedwell. Early summer. Blue.

YUCCA filamentosa. Common Yucca. Fall. White. Tall.

Tree Moving

HERE is really no need in this day and age for the new home owner to wait year after year for his trees to grow and provide shade and protection. With modern tree-moving machinery mature trees of almost any species and reasonable size may be safely transplanted to your new home and immediately lend to it an atmosphere of age and dignity. A quarter to a half century of time can be saved by locating fine large shade trees and having them moved to a new site overhanging your house. Considering the added value these trees will give to the place the cost is very reasonable. We shall be delighted to tell you more about this service and will gladly estimate on any tree moving you may have in mind.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our Nursery, and give new ones to replace those that do not grow satisfactorily. The cost of planting and transportation of replaced trees is borne by the purchaser.

